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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

An Alien Fires at Roosevelt

5 Fall Near President-Elect

World Has a Day of Protest

Americans Revolt at Lobbying

Denver Points Vigilante Need

Cosmic Rays Tell U. S.—What?

AN ITALIAN immigrant, who "hates all governments," fails in his attempt to assassinate President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt. But his five wildly sped bullets dangerously wound Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago, standing close to Mr. Roosevelt's car, and four other persons. Just after the President-Elect finishes addressing a crowd in Bayfront Park, Miami, Fla., upon landing from Vincent Astor's yacht to start homeward, Giuseppi Zangara whips out an old-fashioned revolver and begins firing. Mrs. W. F. Cross, seizing his arm, perhaps saves the life of Mr. Roosevelt. In jail the shooter shows no compassion for his five victims—He regrets only missing his intended mark.

* * *

¶ Franklin D. Roosevelt remains calm through the attempt upon his life. He cancels his rail departure to visit with the chance victims who fell in his stead. He recognizes that he survives the hazard of men chosen by the people to lead them. A President or President-Elect is actually at the mercy of a crowd, despite his guards. The foe is the antithesis of Americanism. It is the unbalanced embodiment of Old World hatred of rulers. This act calls for still more vigilance at the nation's door—Americans must find better ways to protect from those who strike at America's heart.

* * *

¶ The world sees a day of protest. France protests against increased taxation, thousands of retail stores closing their doors. Germany protests as Minister of the Interior Goering gives mandatory vacations to 34 high Prussian officials in order to put in Fascists. Japan protests against the League in a wild burst of nationalism, demanding retention of Manchuria and the mandated Pacific islands. Geneva protests that the Disarmament Conference gets nowhere and begs for new leadership from America. When will a suffering and protesting world lift its eyes and its cries in the one hopeful direction—upward?

* * *

¶ New York sees the National Electric Light Association go out of existence after 47 years, with the Edison Electric Institute succeeding it. The N. E. L. A. succumbs, frankly, to a bad name. Criticism was directed against the utility industry for the spread of propaganda and lobbying activities. Public sentiment finally reacted and the association went down before the storm. The American people are long-suffering, but they do react. A murmur is going up over the nation now, due to news from Washington—Congressmen admit frankly that the veterans' lobby has become so powerful they dare not oppose it.

* * *

¶ India sees a firmer peace and sounder finances coming upon it. The facts are disclosed in a speech by the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, in opening the Legislative Assembly. He finds the work of the Government against political disorder and for a better basis for Indian finances now bearing substantial fruit. Still largely an ox and pony country, India has seen the benefits of railroads, and coordinated road and railway building are being sponsored. Short term debts are being converted into long term to give greater freedom—India is being prepared for Indian rule.

* * *

¶ Denver police work fruitlessly to apprehend the kidnapers of Charles Boettcher 2d, wealthy young broker. The distracted wife is unable to identify a suspected rumrunner as the one who ordered her missing husband out of their automobile. As usual, there are no clews. Organized crime does not leave clews. Organized crime plans all steps in advance with expert care. Powerfully this case emphasizes the plea of Prof. John H. Wigmore of Northwestern University for vigilante committees everywhere—Organized thinking alone can defeat criminal scheming organized against society.

* * *

¶ Millions of Americans hear the cosmic ray "speak up" over a Columbia radio hook-up. Prof. W. F. G. Swann, director of the Bartol Research Foundation, experiments in a steel vault beneath a New York skyscraper. The trapped cosmic rays ionize air particles to form an electric current, which is amplified for radio listeners. The rays, penetrating 474 feet of steel and concrete, may be the last gasps of atoms being destroyed in the hot interiors of distant stars, says Professor Swann, but there is a happier theory—Maybe they're joyous birth cries of atoms being born in far-off space a mere million years ago.

Helsingfors Owes Tidiness to Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Helsingfors, Finland

TIDINESS of the streets of Helsingfors is largely attributed to its women street car and bus conductors and road sweepers. Throughout the city, vigilant feminine eyes make sure that passengers in public conveyances use the boxes provided for used tickets. The conductors keep little brooms for sweeping the floors of their vehicles at each terminus halt.

Little Entente States Welding Economic Link

Regional Pact Likely to Serve as Basis for European Union

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 16 — A regional political and economic agreement which may some day serve as the foundation for a United States of Europe is being welded here by the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania.

Dr. Eduard Beneš, Mr. Bosco Yevtich and Mr. Nicholas Titulescu in their spare moments between meetings of the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations Committee are drawing up what they call an organization pact which will make the Little Entente a unified international organism. The scheme is in keeping with decisions reached by them at Belgrade in December.

Behind this initiative lies not only the disturbed situation in the Little Entente countries, but also indications that Germany and Italy are following out their revisionist programs with renewed energy. The advent of Herr Adolf Hitler to the Chancellorship in Germany has not had a reassuring effect in the countries concerned. The Hirtenberg incident which revealed large shipments of guns and ammunition to Hungary from Italy has increased Italo-Yugoslav tension and brought the Belgrade Government closer than before to Prague and Bucharest. Unless Britain and France succeed in gaining a satisfactory assurance that this sort of thing will end, the Little Entente countries are determined to bring the incident before the League of Nations Council.

Apart from political questions, the close association of the Little Entente states has an economic aspect. Greater collaboration between industrial Czechoslovakia and agricultural Yugoslavia and Roumania would be mutually profitable and promote intercourse between industrial and agricultural countries which M. Francis Delaisi, French publicist, has declared indispensable to the economic stabilization of Europe. Mutual trade agreements would facilitate the lowering of high customs barriers.

A permanent council of the Little Entente is to be established and a secretariat organization with headquarters at Geneva. The pact now being elaborated may not provide for mutual assistance in case of aggression, but it will provide for the arbitration of differences.

Lane to Fill Post Of Envoy to Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16—With the departure the middle of this month of Mr. J. Reuben Clark Jr., United States Ambassador to Mexico, for Washington where he will present his resignation to President Hoover, Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, counselor of the Embassy here, will represent American interests in Mexico as Chargé d'Affairs, until the incoming President appoints a successor to Mr. Clark.

Mr. Lane was assigned to the Mexico City post in July, 1925, as first secretary. He was chief of the division of Mexican affairs at the State Department from December, 1927, until his return to the Embassy here, over a year ago as counselor.

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THINGS PRESENT

Read the editorial "Criticising Congress" and try to keep some of the points in mind the next time you feel inclined to ridicule the actions of the representatives of a great people.

"Construmenta" is the latest thing in hobbies, as you will note on the Young Folks' page.

Do take the time to enjoy the dog picture on the Home Forum page!

Some of the best cartoons of the week are reproduced on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Friday brings the Household page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," more Hymnal Notes, and another Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle (if it is too hard, let us know).

Tomorrow's article in the Governments in Industry series deals with the situation in Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Greece.

Peace Efforts in Latin America Hinge on Economic Agreement

Rumor of Movement to Reject Good Offices of United States in Settling Disputes Denied in Diplomatic Circles at Washington

WEEKLY LATIN-AMERICAN ARTICLE

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Reports from Buenos Aires that Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru have agreed among themselves to claim joint jurisdiction over further armed conflicts in South America are stoutly denied in the Latin-American diplomatic circles of Washington.

Further reports from the south that the good offices of the United States would no longer be desirable in the promotion of peace among the southern republics are likewise denied. It is pointed out that economic relations between the northern and southern countries are too closely tied-in to permit anything but the fullest coöperation toward repudiation of war.

While no official comment upon the Buenos Aires advice has been forthcoming from the American Government, it is understood that if peace was to be assured to Latin America the United States would cheerfully agree to being "left out in the cold." Charges of American "interference" in Latin-American affairs have long troubled friends of the southern republics in the United States. America's peace movements have never appealed to all members of the Senate and the House, particularly where such efforts have occasioned distrust in Latin America as to the "disinterested motives" of its northern neighbor.

The South American press and certain anti-Northern politicians have repeatedly asserted that South America, having grown to man's estate, was capable of handling its own affairs.

Eighteen Latin-American republics and the United States attempted to tell Bolivia and Paraguay that war over the Gran Chaco must stop, and that arbitration must be used to settle the dispute. The message to the belligerents was cabled several months ago. Today, fighting is still going on.

Previous to this all-American fiasco a neutral commission made up of Mexico, Cuba, Uruguay, Colombia and Guatemala had been appointed during 1929, at the Washington Pan-American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration, to in-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

FEW ABANDONED FARMS FOUND IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Report on State-Wide Survey by Foundation Proves Surprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 16—A scarcity of abandoned farms is the astonishing report of the New Hampshire Foundation on a statewide survey to determine the location and number of such places as conform to specifications contained in a bill to rehabilitate abandoned farms now before the House committee on agriculture.

A survey of 33 towns in eight of the 10 New Hampshire counties reveals but seven farms that could be classified as "abandoned" under the terms of the bill, which Mr. E. B. Haskell, representative from Concord, introduced as a means of distributing such places under state patronage to needy, homeless and unemployed people.

Mr. Haskell's measure, entitled "An Act to Rehabilitate Abandoned Farms," specifies that "a farm for the purpose of this act is any tract of land containing 10 acres or more, together with a habitable house, barn and all other buildings, which have been used or may be used in the work or development of the farm."

"It shall be the duty of the State to preëmpt all abandoned farms as rapidly as they can be conveniently transferred to a reliable, trustworthy and occupying owner. It may then be occupied by the head of a family, man or woman who will declare his or her intention of making their year around home thereon.

"The State may provide where not otherwise available, one pair of horses and harnesses, one plow, one hayrack, one dumpcart, one cow, one pig and 10 chickens. The articles named in this last clause may be paid for by the recipient on easy terms, arranged by the County Commissioners, approximately three years. The recipient shall pay no taxes for three years. The recipient shall pay to the County Treasurer the sum of $1 at the time of occupancy, and if, at the end of three years he or she, in the opinion of the County Commissioners, appears to be able to successfully continue, and declares his or her intention of continuing residence thereon, he shall be given a title of the said property, clear from all incumbrance. This property shall then become taxable."

Roosevelt to Have Scout Honor Guard

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—President-Elect Roosevelt, who has for many years taken an important part in organization and extension of the Boy Scout movement, has invited four Eagle Scouts to stand beside him as a guard of honor in the reviewing stand at the White House on inauguration day and has asked for a detail of Eagle Scouts at the Court of Honor in the Plaza before the Capitol.

Dr. James E. West, chief Scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, who has received word from Washington that Boy Scouts will play a prominent part in the inauguration day ceremonies, said that the guard of honor at the reviewing stand would comprise two Eagle Scouts from Washington and one each from the Richmond and Baltimore Scout Councils. Those who will serve at the court of honor will be a picked group from Washington and vicinity, he said.

Two troops of Boy Scouts from Georgia will be in the inaugural parade. One troop, in which the President-Elect is very much interested, will be from Manchester, not far from Warm Springs.

AIR DOMINATION BY CHAINS GETS ITS CASE HEARD

Gobbling Small Stations Said to Cause Harmful Uniformity

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—The swallowing up of local radio stations by the great national chains had its test case in Washington yesterday when the National Committee on Education by Radio opposed before the Federal Radio Commission transfer of the lease of the Washington station WMAL to the National Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Tracy F. Tyler, secretary and research director of the committee, explained that its interest lay not in this particular case but in the general trend which is stamping out independent stations and producing nation-wide uniformity. He contended that the National Broadcasting Company, which already controls station WRC here, could get its so-called Blue Network programs into Washington by affiliating WMAL with the network, while leaving management in local hands. The committee favored this step.

The present tendency, Mr. Tyler insisted, is toward establishment of a private censorship in the hands of two chains over an important and vital channel of communication. The forthcoming North American Radio Conference, Mr. Tyler said, will be forced to allocate some 10 per cent of wavelength now held in the United States to other North American countries. Most of these, he fears, will be abstracted from individual, not chain, control.

Finally, the committee contends that public interest will be served best if chain committees are not permitted to own, operate, or control stations but are limited to providing programs of national interest and importance. Thus, it claims, the real merit and suitability for a community of a particular program could be determined; financial motives would be minimized, and national as well as local welfare promoted.

Broader Law Asked By Home Loan Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16—Declaring that in some sections of New England not a penny for mortgages is to be found, Mr. W. H. Neeves, executive vice-president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cambridge, made a plea for support of enabling legislation in New England to permit this bank to rescue home owners. Speaking here today at the twenty-third annual convention of the New England Builders' Supply Association, he pointed out that cooperative and savings banks, building and loan associations and possibly insurance companies cannot become members of the Cambridge bank until there is statutory permission for these institutions to subscribe to the stock of the home loan bank.

Designating the home loan bank system as comparable to the Federal Reserve System, he said it is instituted to thaw the assets of banks, to take from its members long term mortgages and advance loans and carry part of loans to individuals. He stressed the fact that these member banks, which may borrow up to 12 times their stock holdings, must report the planned use of the loans, and in general must use them to expand credit rather than to get in a more liquid position.

Asserting the home owner to be the hardest hit and pointing to the improvident as relatively better off than the propertied man, Mr. Neeves urged the empowering of the home loan bank so it can begin lending to present mortgagors for payment of taxes, for modernization and repairs, for prevention of foreclosures and for carefully financed new construction.

ATTEMPT MADE TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Mayor Cermak of Chicago and Four Others Injured by the Shots

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—A woman's bravery probably saved President-Elect Roosevelt from assassination but five other persons were wounded by bullets intended for him and today they are at a local hospital, while the man who fired the shots is held in jail. Among the seriously wounded was Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago.

The attempted assassination came as a melodramatic climax to a happy scene of welcome in beautiful Bay Front Park last night.

The President-Elect had just returned from a fishing trip, ready for the long hard task ahead. He drove to the crowded park and spoke a few words of greeting to thousands gathered there.

Then Giuseppe Zangara, a swarthy former bricklayer, climbed on a bench beside Mrs. W. F. Cross of Miami. He rested a pistol on the shoulder of a man in front of him and began firing at the Roosevelt car, some 25 feet away.

Turmoil and uproar were immediate. Mrs. Cross threw herself upon the man beside her, clutching his arm and spoiling his aim. The President-Elect was saved, but those close to him were less fortunate.

Mayor Cermak, standing just behind the Roosevelt car, was among the first hit. A bullet lodged in his abdomen and his condition is serious.

Shocked and startled by the gun play, Mr. Roosevelt waited to pick up the Chicago mayor, and sped to the hospital with him. He remained there to visit the other victims and canceled his train departure for New York and did not leave until 10 a. m. today.

Five Shots Fired

Firing blindly into the throng, the assassin made each of his five shots good although he missed the mark for which they were intended.

The other wounded are:

Mrs. Joe Gill of Miami, shot in abdomen.

Miss Margaret Kruis of Newark, N. J., shot in hand.

Mr. William Sinnott, New York policeman, shot in head.

Mr. Russell Caldwell of Miami, shot in head.

Utter confusion prevailed for a few minutes as the crowd milled about. Secret service men and police pounced on the gunman. Women screamed. Looking back from his car, Mr. Roosevelt waited for Mr. Cermak to be lifted in, waved reas-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Tokyo Navy Group Calls for Holding Pacific Islands

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 16—Nationalism is reaching a high pitch of intensity as withdrawal from the League approaches. Scores of patriotic militarist organizations are meeting throughout the Empire, adopting resolutions demanding that the Government resign from the League forthwith, simultaneously announcing its determination to uphold the complete independence of Manchoukuo and to retain possession of the mandated ex-German islands.

A typical meeting at Tokyo, sponsored by a dozen nationalist societies, passed a resolution stating that "the League has committed error after error and now is about to commit a crowning insincerity by applying Paragraph 4, Article 15 . . . the Empire should immediately withdraw from the League."

The Supreme War Council met privately at the Minister of the Navy's official residence this morning and decided that under no conditions can the mandated islands be returned to the League, since they constitute the legitimate spoils for Japan's participation in the World War. A widespread propaganda to class retention of the islands with the independence of Manchoukuo has been started in the press, declaring that the islands constitute the Empire's naval life line, just as Manchuria constitutes the Empire's land defense life line.

Stock exchanges, which were suddenly closed yesterday, unexpectedly reopened this morning, following overnight arbitration agreements between debtors and creditors. Bears canceled a majority of their winnings. Today's market was fairly steady, new shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange firming during the afternoon session.

The vernacular press understands that the retiring Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Alexander Troyanowsky, who is departing for Moscow tomorrow night, will be appointed Ambassador in Washington, in the event of recognition of Soviet Russia by Washington.

BUILDERS SPEED WORK ON ROCKAWAY JETTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKAWAY POINT, L. I., N. Y., Feb. 16—Efforts to complete the $2,000,000 government breakwater and jetty here, 8700 feet in length and believed to be one of the longest of its kind in the world, are being speeded up to complete the project by spring, Col. Gustave R. Lukesh, United States district engineer, has announced.

The jetty is being built as part of a movement to check an annual flow of 2,500,000 cubic yards of sand annually into the New York City harbor. Work was first begun in 1930.

Meetings and Closed Stores Mark Tax Protest in France

Women's Mass Meeting Decries Government's Plan of Increased Levies—Rejection of Surtax in Committee Setback for Cabinet

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 16—Public protests against increased taxation in France reached a climax today when many thousands of retail stores in Paris and the provinces closed their doors.

Members of more than 150 federations of merchants', artisans' and industrial groups throughout the country joined in the manifestation, pasting on their locked doors signs reading "closed in protest—no new taxes—massive economies—equality of taxation." It was stated that approximately 300,000 of these posters were distributed.

Paris and apparently the rest of the nation remained calm, but demonstrations against the Government's proposed tax measures continued to multiply. Women joined the movement yesterday with a mass meeting of feminine taxpayers of Paris, under the auspices of the French Union for Women's Suffrage. After numerous speeches by women representatives of the engineers', journalists', lawyers', teachers' and other professions, the meeting adopted a resolution declaring it unjust that the French women would have to pay taxes without any parliamentary representation.

Meantime the Senate Finance Committee today completed its examination of a project voted by the Chamber, unanimously rejecting the surtax on incomes, which was the most controversial tax measure. Instead it demanded reductions in civil servants' salaries and other drastic administrative economies. These radical modifications foreshadow a difficult situation for the Government when the amended projects come back to the Chamber.

Mr. Joseph Paul-Boncour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who returned this morning from Geneva, discussed the external situation with the Cabinet and President Albert Lebrun. France is obviously pleased with the treaty signed by the Little Entente, which is considered to strengthen the bulwarks of the status quo against the forces of treaty revision. Mr. Edouard Herriot, who was recently made chairman of the Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, publishes an article in the radical organ Ere Nouvelle today deploring the signs of domestic disorder at a time when the disturbed international situation, both in the Orient and in Europe, demand the greatest calm and unity in France.

INSURANCE HEAD URGES SANCTITY OF OBLIGATIONS

Says Confidence Sapped by Legal Threat to Break Contracts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—The basic problem of America's $9,000,000,000 farm mortgage indebtedness took its place squarely in the center of the stage today at continued hearings before the Senate Finance Committee on the causes and proposed remedies of the economic slump.

Mr. Edward D. Duffield, East Orange, N. J., president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company and acting president of Princeton University, explained that his company, like other great insurance groups, has invested heavily in both farm and city real estate. One of the primary needs for business recovery, he declared, is revival of confidence, and this objective would be made vastly more difficult if Congress continued to threaten the creditor's rights by legislation requiring compulsory settlement with debtors as contained in some of the pending "mortgage moratorium" bills.

"There should be no legislative impairment of the obligations or sanctity of a contract," Mr. Duffield declared.

The matter raised by the witness goes to the heart of emergency relief legislation now proposed for farmers, including various proposals for revised bankruptcy practice. It brought sharp divergence among members of the Senate committee.

Mr. Duffield's evidence was the first given before the Senate committee presenting the creditors', as against the debtors' side in the emergency created by the rapid fall in commodity prices, which has made the crushing load of mortgage and other debt an almost intolerable burden for farm areas.

Mr. Duffield did not oppose legislation facilitating voluntary agreement between mortgage holders and farmers. He agreed that the burden of this debt would have to be scaled down. But he insisted the policy of readjustment should be left on a voluntary basis and should not be handicapped by rigid legislative restrictions.

Declaring that a revival of confidence lies at the root of business revival, Mr. Duffield offered three points to this end: First, a balanced budget; second, removal by Congress of the threat of tampering with the present currency system by inflation, and finally, re-affirmation of "the sanctity of the obligations of a contract."

Mr. Duffield was preceded by former Mayor John F. Hylan of New York City representing the World Monetary Reform League, of which he is president. Mr. Hylan blamed "big bankers" for so manipulating the gold supply as to send down commodity prices, and offered as his remedy a liberal issue of fiat paper money, or legal tender treasury notes, not redeemable, but interchangeable with gold. A study should be made of the world's gold supply by a committee selected by Congress, and if it were shown to be inadequate, it should be supplemented by some other metal, he said.

Mr. Duffield's initial emphasis on a balanced budget was in keeping with earlier witnesses drawn from the field of business and finance, supplemented by letters to the committee, latest of which were received from Mr. John W. Davis of New York and Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr. Both these men put federal retrenchment at the forefront of acts required from Congress by the emergency.

STRIKE HALTS MEXICAN WIRES

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16 (By U. P.)—Telegraphic communication within Mexico was seriously hampered yesterday by a strike of government telegraphers in protest against consolidation of the National Telegraph and Post Office Departments with a consequent reduction in personnel.

HOOVER BACKS MOVE TO THAW DETROIT BANKS

Lends Support to Two Bills to Prevent Any Future Debacle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 16—Action by Congress to correct faults uncovered by analysis of the Michigan banking situation is called for in measures before President Hoover today.

Provision for the mandatory thawing of bank assets by freezing an equal part of liquid collateral and lumping the two to forestall any future financial debacle such as threatened this State earlier in the week, is embraced in the draft of a bill that was wired to the President last night.

In several long-distance telephone conversations between bankers and government officials and Mr. Hoover it was understood that the recommendations of financiers here would be launched at once in both houses of Congress as an Administration program.

One proposal is that the comptroller of the currency be given power to limit the percentage of deposits that may be withdrawn from banks in times of undue excitement. This is suggested as a means to stop any run on a bank before it has a chance to gain headway.

Of the proposed freezing process it is expained that if a bank had assets which were 75 per cent liquid and 25 per cent frozen the latter could be thawed to a very practical extent by the paradoxical process of freezing 25 per cent of the former.

Provisions identical with those in the proposed national enactment have been included in a draft now being whipped into shape for action by the Michigan State Legislature. As in the case of the comptroller of the currency for banks under federal control, the state banking commissioner would be invested with the power of limiting withdrawal of deposits from state banks.

Stainless Steel Enters Aviation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Feb. 16—Stainless steel, which was formerly a "don't" to aviation manufacturers, now has become an important material in aircraft construction.

To speed up the development of new uses for this product, two aircraft manufacturing concerns specializing in its use have signed an agreement by which they will carry on experimentation jointly. Patents will be cross-licensed and each firm will have the right to sub-license the process, which is known as the "Shotweld" method. The firms are Fleetwings, Inc. of Roosevelt Field, and Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia.

Stainless steel cloth is one of the new materials which research has developed. It forms a transparent covering when used over parts of the fuselage on an airplane, all ribs and parts being visible through it. Pieces of stainless steel, thin as paper, are welded together to form ribs and spars. A few years ago aviation manufacturers turned down stainless steel because it corroded and disintegrated. The "Shotweld" method was said to preserve the strength and the non-corrosive quality of the steel.

JAPAN BUYS BRITISH LINERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Four British liners have been acquired by Japan for breaking up. They include the White Star liners Baltic, which was built in 1904, and Megantic, and the Cunarder Caronia, which has long been on the New York-Southampton run. The Royal Mail liner Arcadia has also gone to Japanese shipbreakers.

BASIS IS LAID IN ECONOMICS FOR NEW INDIA

Sweeping Reforms Are Planned to Come in Force With Federal Régime

VICEROY'S SPEECH ANNOUNCES SCHEME

Revision of Transport and Production Systems Involved in Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—Marked improvement characterizes the political and economic conditions of India. Political peace is descending on the country and Indian finances are on a sounder basis than they have been for some months past.

These facts emerged in a speech made by the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, when he opened the Legislative Assembly here recently. His address reviewed the work and plans of the Government of India in checking political disorder and putting Indian finances on a sounder basis.

Striking proposals for the economic rehabilitation of the subcontinent are undergoing consideration at the present time. There is a growing sense that in present world conditions some sort of economic planning is necessary for India. The country is basically agricultural, and in recent years much of the prevailing discontent has been partly traceable to poor prices obtaining for agricultural produce.

A coördinated economic policy is being devised by the Government of India with a view to ameliorating the economic situation. Measures are being taken to provide more accurate statistical information as a prerequisite to economic planning.

Modernity Comes to India

The scheme is not without significance, as it is being brought into operation at a time when proposals are reaching a climax for the transference of considerable political power into Indian hands. The Viceroy, indeed, views the scheme of economic reconstruction as essential to the stability of the new government, which will be based on triple elements drawn from British India, the Indian Native States, and Great Britain.

Despite the fact that India, in traditions and environment, belongs to the age-old East, there are indications that modernity now has the country in its grip. The Viceroy, in his speech, pointed out that steps are being taken to sponsor coördinated road and railway development and to deal with other questions affecting communications and transport. Although oxen and ponies are widely used in India today, the country has been opened up by a network of roads and railways, which has literally transformed the lives of millions of people in the country.

That these people are benefiting from the present policy of the Indian Government in dealing with subversive activities in the country, was indicated by the Viceroy. He believed that the change in the political condition of the country is partly due to a growing belief that the British Government and the Government of India are striving with absolute sincerity to advance constitutional reforms as rapidly as possible, and to secure the peaceful conditions essential to starting a new and firm administration in which Indians would be given control.

Curb for Civil Disobedience

Regarding the civil disobedience movement which Mahatma Gandhi heads, the Viceroy regretted that there was as yet no open recognition by the leaders of the movement of the harm their policy was doing to India. He was convinced that the march of events would carry these agitators farther away from sterile methods of obstruction. He made it clear, however, that the Government was determined not to relax the measures in force against civil disobedience, so long as circumstances made them necessary.

Speaking on Indian finances, the Viceroy said it was important that the large volume of short-term debt maturing in the next few years should be converted into long-term securities in order that the new Government might find itself freed from the anxiety of meeting substantial loan maturities in its early years.

The Viceroy said that another "object of great importance is to take advantage of the improved credit of the Government in India to reduce the rate of interest payable on government loans."

Land Grants to Aid Australian Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Employment Promotion Council, which has been appointed by the Government, and is representative of all sections of the community, is planning a £100,000 scheme for the settlement of families on small holdings. While the project is still in the tentative stage, it has the support of influential business leaders who have long considered that closer settlement is a sound method of absorbing unemployed.

The council is now organizing a drive to double its present fund of £50,000 for land development and mining operations.

WOMEN CALLED INTO CAMPAIGN FOR ECONOMIES

Donovan and Bird Speakers Before Conference of Federation

Economy was the keynote of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at its midwinter meeting in the Hotel Bradford yesterday. About 1200 attended the meeting which was the annual legislative conference of clubwomen from all parts of the State.

Speaking in favor of rigid economy in government, Col. William J. Donovan, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, decried the bureaucracy "that has added expense to the country." The annual cost of the Federal Government is "six times as great now as in 1913," he declared.

Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, also declared "that there has never been a greater need of economy than at the present time."

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd urged the clubwomen to assist in organizing a movement to curb inefficiency and waste in Government expenditure. Speaking in behalf of the National Economy League of which he is chairman, he sounded a call to arms for women to join the league, declaring that the country needs them and that they "shall have a powerful place in our councils."

Mayor James M. Curley gave a message of greeting to the state clubwomen and recommended the establishment of a federal industrial planning commission which, he believed, "would minimize similar economic crises in the future."

A discussion of bills now pending action before the Legislature, in which women's clubs are interested, resulted in the delegates voting to indorse the five so-called neglect bills pertaining to children and opposing the bill relative to limiting the sale of prison-made goods. Among the other speakers were Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge, Mrs. Carl L. Schrader, Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon, and Mrs. Carl Illig Jr.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Curry School of Expression: Performance of "There Once Was a Princess," by Juliet Wilbur Tompkins, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 8:15.

English Folk Dance Society, Boston branch: Country dance party, Boston Teachers' College, 8.

Longy School of Music: Concert by Chardon String Quartet, Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8:15.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner, Mr. Leonard Craske, English sculptor, guest of honor, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Quota Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, entertainment program, 264 Boylston Street, 6:30.

Tufts College: Public recognition of Dr. Clarence R. Skinner, dean of Tufts School of Religion, greetings from prominent speakers, Goddard Chapel, Tufts, 8.

Boston University: Banquet in honor of Dr. Homer Albers, dean of B. U. Law School, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Dorchester Board of Trade: Annual dinner and anniversary celebration, Hotel Westminster, 6.

Plant Engineers' Club: Dinner meeting, Walker Memorial Dining Hall, M. I. T., Cambridge, 6:30.

Boston Public Library: Talk, "The Romance of Old Sandwich Glass," by Mr. Frank W. Chipman, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Discussion, "Religion and I," led by Bishop Charles W. Burns, 7:30. Four performances by Workshop Guild, Lee Auditorium, 8.

Hunnewell Club Players: Performance of "Icebound," club hall, Newton, 8.

Morgan Memorial: Annual Italian dinner, entertainment and musical program, benefit social service work, 5:30 to 7.

Traffic Club of New England: Dinner and entertainment, "Radio's Backstage," well-known radio figures, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

B. P. O. E.: Dance, Hotel Statler.

Theaters

Copley—"Prince of Pilsen," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Kameradschaft" (Comradeship), film, at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.

Music

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—Chardon String Quartet, 8:15.
Studio of Edouard Du Buron, 1126 Boylston Street—François Mereminska, pianist, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

New England Gas Association: Luncheon, Home Service Group, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

D. A. R. State Board: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian Art, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Stamp Club meeting, 4, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Suburban Stamp Club of Boston: Annual exhibition, Boston Public Library, daily, through Feb. 26.

Harrison Gray Otis House: Exhibition of plans and photographs of restoration program at Williamsburg, Va., 141 Cambridge Street, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., through Feb. 18. Open to public.

Boston City Federation: Meeting, speakers: Mayor James M. Curley, Mr. Henry Parkman Jr., and Mr. William Arthur Reilley, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 10:30.

New England Hospital for Women and Children: Lecture, "The Status of Educated Women in India Today," by Miss Mulhammah Thillayampalam, 2:30.

Forty-Seven Club: Meeting, address, "The Last Six Months in the Russian Theater," by Mr. H. W. L. Dana, Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, 3:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade," 2:30.
Fine Arts—"Kameradschaft" (Comradeship), film, at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian textiles. American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; eighteenth century French drawings and portraits of the Clouet School lent by Robert Treat Paine II; Khilim rugs; etchings by Hollar; new accessions.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—General exhibitions.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth at Stuart Street—Paintings by Abraham Manievitch. Through Feb. 25.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Character sketches by Nancy Dyer, through Feb. 15.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Marie Danforth Page. Through Feb. 25.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Oil paintings by Harry Leith-Ross. Also contemporary Japanese color prints. Through Feb. 25.

Copley Society, 256 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through Feb. 24.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth at Newbury Street—Paintings by artists of the '80s and '90s. Through Feb. 25.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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PAY REDUCTIONS BY GOVERNMENT ARE DENOUNCED

Head of Federal Workers Confers With the Two Local Lodges

If every one of the 690,000 federal employees, getting salaries aggregating more than $1,000,000,000 a year, was discharged, there would not be the savings that certain economy groups estimate from the reduction of salaries alone, according to Mr. John Arthur Shaw, president of the American Federation of Government Employees.

Mr. Shaw, who has been in Boston conferring with the two local lodges of the federation, denounced retrenchments that have been promoted at the expense of lowering the living standards of the federal worker, impairing governmental service and stimulating a "vicious spiral of nation-wide pay cuts."

While the employees were unorganized in 1931, between the breakup of the national Federation of Federal Employees and the formation of the present organization measures were rushed through, he said, that have seriously and unjustifiedly burdened the federal workers. These measures, which have reduced the federal pay roll about $100,000,000, have not only resulted, he explained, in the virtual "sweating" of the workers, but, through reductions in appropriations, are menacing the efficiency of the government service.

The employees are now on the defensive, he said, and are organizing through their realignment with the American Federation of Labor to restore the standards of the government workers, to protect the quality of government service from attacks by "economy lobbyists" and to obtain classification of the different fields of federal work so those in the same field will get the same pay. Two proposed pay cuts, one proposed in the Senate and one in the House, have already been balked, he said.

In addition, he continued, these retrenchments by the Government have given impetus to pay reductions by industry throughout the nation. For every dollar taken from the federal pay roll there has been, he said, $100 taken from the pay rolls of the country at a time when, he declared, more money was needed in purchasing power.

He suggested that such expenditures as the allegedly extravagant air service subsidies would present better sources of economy than the $1500 salaries of the majority of federal workers.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer, possibly followed by rain at night; minimum temperature tonight about 25; moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and not so cold tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by rain in afternoon or at night.

Maine: Fair and slightly warmer in west portion tonight; Friday cloudy and warmer, probably with rain or snow.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight; Friday cloudy and warmer, probably followed by rain or snow.

Vermont: Cloudy, probably followed by rain Friday and in north portion tonight; warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west winds tonight, shifting to southwest Friday over south portion and fresh west winds tonight shifting to southwest on Friday over north portion; fair weather tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	24	44	Montreal	10	26
Bismarck	10	30	Nantucket	24	42
Boston	21	44	New Orleans	46	66
Buffalo	18	24	New York	22	42
Calgary	20	32	Norfolk, Va.	22	52
Charleston	44	76	North Platte	32	54
Chicago	28	28	Philadelphia	26	44
Cincinnati	26	36	Phoenix, Ariz.	40	72
Denver	38	58	Pittsburgh	22	30
Eastport, Me.	16	38	Portland, Me.	18	40
Hatteras	38	60	Raleigh	32	60
Honolulu, T.H.	70	78	St. Louis	28	38
7 p.m., Feb. 15	72		St. Paul	20	22
Helena, Mont.	28	28	Salt Lake City	30	40
Huron, S. D.	18	30	San Francisco	48	56
Jacksonville	54	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	22	44
Kansas City	32	38	Seattle	38	42
Key West	72	82	Tampa	60	80
Los Angeles	50	70	Washington	26	42
Memphis	34	36	Wichita, Kan.	30	44
Miami, Fla.	66	80	Williston, N.D.	2	24

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 16.
B—Maximum Feb. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:34 p. m., Friday 3:58 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:48 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS TAX INCOME ON 'GAS' CUT

That usual taxable standby, gasoline, is shrinking in the revenues it brings into the Massachusetts treasury, according to a report by Mr. Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, which reveals that January's estimated realization of $916,400 is more than $150,00 less than that of January, 1932.

Mr. Long's report shows that in December, 1932, there was a drop of 3-7/10 per cent in the taxable use of gasoline as against the corresponding month of 1931. January sales and use of gasoline for 1931 was 33,271,696 gallons which at two cents per gallon brought in $665,434. In January, 1930, there was sold 30,315,011 gallons realizing $606,300, and in January of 1929, the first month of the operation of the gasoline tax law, there was sold 26,263,524 gallons which brought in $525,270.

FARM-LABOR UNITY IN POLITICS URGED

The uniting of labor and farm groups into a single political party to combat the danger of a dictatorship in the United States was urged by Mr. A. J. Muste, dean of Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y., speaking yesterday at Simmons College.

"Various individual labor parties," he said, "in some cases actually combat each other, and their failure to coöperate is very injurious to labor and to the farmers. All these organizations should be willing to hold their theoretical differences at least to some extent in abeyance, in order that there may be a party which has real political power, and is not merely a propaganda organization."

Trade Fostered By 'Fact Factory' In Customs Tower

High up in the tower of the Custom House in Boston is located a fact factory. It is only one of 34 in large cities of the country supported by the United States Government. The Boston bureau is manned by Mr. Hugh D. Butler, who is working at all times to secure figures and facts which will be of assistance to business houses in the New England district.

The Government fact services are maintained without charge, and are distributed throughout the nation in the form of district offices, bridging the gap between the Washington, D. C., organization of the Department of Commerce where the finest files of market data in the world for sales promotion purposes are located.

In Boston, two miniature "newspapers," one weekly and one bimonthly, are printed and sent to more than 1200 New England companies with the latest information on foreign and domestic marketing from an official point of view.

New England, with scant natural resources but a huge industrial field of diversified lines, finds the work of a federal bureau of this sort of prime importance to the entire section, in connection with the supply of raw material, the building up of new products and new methods of production and distribution.

RHODE ISLAND BILL FOR RELIEF SIGNED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16 (AP)—The General Assembly yesterday passed and Gov. T. F. Green signed a $6,000,000 unemployment relief bill, carrying provision for a $3,000,000 state bond issue.

Mr. William W. Moss, First Assistant Attorney-General, will go to Washington to confer again with Reconstruction Finance Corporation officials, in an endeavor to obtain a $3,000,000 loan. Should this be denied, a special election will be held to approve the bond issue.

STATE POLICE TRIAL ANNOUNCED BY ELY

Capt. Charles T. Beaupre, executive of the Massachusetts State Police, is to be tried before a board of his subordinate officers on charges brought against him by Lieut.-Gen. Alfred P. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety, according to a statement made by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, last night.

Captain Beaupre will be relieved of his duties immediately pending the trial by his junior officers. The trial will be held in secret at the Commonwealth Armory. The charges formally presented by General Foote, and based on the findings of an investigating committee led by Capt. Thomas E. Bligh of the State Police, have not been made public. Mr. John P. Feeney, Boston criminal lawyer, has been sought by Captain Beaupre as counsel.

Simmons to Hold Class Play Contest

Casts for the annual interclass play-production contest at Simmons College have been chosen, and rehearsals are under way in preparation for the event, which is to be held March 4 in Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner. Seniors are coaching the players of the three lower classes.

The Juniors, directed by Miss Frances Clark, Newport, Vt., are preparing "The Camberley Triangle" by A. A. Milne; the Sophomores, directed by Miss Jeannette Rosenbaum, Dorchester, "Maker of Dreams," by Olliphant Downs; the Freshmen, directed by Miss Eleanor McGonagle, Wakefield, "Grandfather's Chair," by Walter Prichard Eaton. Miss Marion J. Herbert, Framingham, chairman of activities on the Simmons Dramatics Club, is managing the contest.

To the winning company will be awarded the Ruth Lansing Cup, now in the possession of the Juniors. The cup is given in memory of Miss Ruth Lansing, former associate professor of Romance Languages at Simmons.

Farmers Roused Over Mortgages And Milk Prices

By the Associated Press

While a milk strike started in Wisconsin and protesting Nebraska farmers prepared to march to their State Capitol, a revised bill for higher prices was placed before the Senate at Washington yesterday.

Covering only wheat and cotton, the domestic allotment relief plan was approved by the Senate Agricultural Committee, which eliminated many of the surplus control provisions of the bill which passed the House last month.

Both Houses of the New York Legislature received bills for creation of a state milk control board which would virtually declare milk a public utility and provide for minimum prices to dairymen.

At St. Louis, officers of the Federal Land Bank there had not decided what action would be taken about the stopping of a foreclosure at Kankakee, Ill., Tuesday by a group of farmers. The St. Louis Land Bank held a delinquent mortgage on a farm near Kankakee.

OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS CO.

Owens-Illinois Glass Company report for 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows earnings of $1.62 a common share, compared with $2.45 a share in 1931.

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A second said: "We rely on the telephone almost entirely to place applicants. People with jobs to fill wait until the last minute to call us. Then it's usually a case of the first one there getting the job. So we telephone to reach applicants quickly."

Another said: "Yesterday we placed a clerk, a short order cook and a salesman by telephone. The first two reported direct to the job and were working an hour after the calls came in."

It was the same story everywhere. Practically every employment agency uses the telephone as the quickest, surest way of getting a person to a new job.

Come in or call our Business Office today to ask about service. You can call us without charge from any Public Telephone.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

The Editor's Puzzle

57

After ~~college~~ graduating from Harvard, his choice was between looking for work and ~~continuing his~~ studying for a Master's degree. Pondering ~~as to what to do~~ which horn of the dilemma to follow, the idea of writing a book—the kind of a book that is chiefly read by college men—came to him. Seeing a profitable market, the plan was carried out.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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REPEAL NEARS DECISIVE VOTE IN THE SENATE

Debate Begins on Blaine Resolution Stripped of Dry-State Safeguards

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—The Senate began final debate on the modified Blaine repeal resolution, looking to a decisive vote today. Neither wets nor drys would express confidence in the outcome, and the situation seemed to be about like that in the House on the opening day of the short session, where a straight repeal resolution failed by six of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Two separate votes taken yesterday stripped from the pending Senate resolution important safeguards to the dry states, and altered the method by which repeal would be sent to the states.

By a vote of 45 to 15, following a four-hour debate, the Senate amended the original Blaine resolution to provide ratification by state conventions, instead of legislatures. By a vote of 33 to 32 the Senate struck out the so-called "anti-saloon clause," which gave the Federal Government concurrent power with the states to prevent the return of the saloon.

The effect of these changes on the ultimate vote in the Senate is problematical. The wets undoubtedly have a majority in the Senate, but whether it will reach the required two-thirds can be told only by an actual test. Removing the safeguard against the return of the saloon probably lost the repeal resolution one or two votes, which may spell its defeat.

Mr. Garner announced today that the Senate repeal in its present form was satisfactory to him and that he would present it to the House if it passed the Senate. Next Monday, he said, is a suspension-of-the-rules day and he indicated that it would be taken up then.

Senator Arthur R. Robinson (R.) Indiana, in the final debate today, deplored the action of yesterday striking out the so-called "anti-saloon clause," and said the only interpretation could be that the saloon would return if repeal passed.

Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, long-time dry supporter, said he was reluctantly backing resubmission. "I realize and must realize," he said, "that the experience of national prohibition has proved an utter failure."

The resolution as it now stands before the Senate is equivalent in most respects to the original Garner "naked repeal" plan, barely defeated in the House. Mr. Garner said he would not permit another repeal vote except on unqualified repeal. The pending Senate resolution is thought close enough to his specifications to bring a new vote in the House if it passes the Senate.

The Senate resolution, however, still carries a section prohibiting the shipment of liquor into states contrary to their laws. This is the only difference between the pending Senate resolution, and the Garner House resolution.

Party lines broke down in the debate today, as they did in the votes yesterday. Of the 33 voting to strike out the "anti-saloon clause" 12 were Republicans and 21 Democrats. Of the 32 on the other side, 17 were Republicans, and 14 were Democrats, with 1 Farmer-Labor.

REPRESENTATIVE GOODWIN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Representative Godfrey G. Goodwin (R.) of Minnesota, who passed on as the result of a fall from the window of his room at a local hotel, was first elected to the Sixty-ninth Congress. He was not reëlected last November. He was a member of the Banking and Currency and Patents Committees.

APPEAL FOR BAGLEY FAILS

A delegation from the State Legislature failed in an attempt to dissuade the Commissioner of Correction from his previously announced purpose of relieving Mr. C. R. Bagley, deputy commissioner, of his office. Commissioner Francis B. Sayre declared that he must abide by his oath of office when he stated that he "would conduct his duties to the best of his ability."

MYSTIC BRIDGE APPROVED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Approval was given by the War Department today of plans of the Metropolitan District commissioners of Massachusetts for a bridge across Mystic River at Medford.

Peace Efforts in Latin America Hinge on Economic Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

vestigate and settle the Gran Chaco controversy then in existence. The investigation was made, but no settlement resulted. The commission automatically expired.

In 1932, however, when the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute assumed menacing proportions the same neutral commission reconvened and proceeded again to try and adjust matters. Again it failed and meanwhile, it is understood that Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru were not wholly satisfied with the modus operandi of the neutrals. It was conceived that the Latin-American nations as a whole should agree and adopt a program to end not only the Gran Chaco war but to prevent future Latin-American wars. Hence the joint note a few months ago by the 18 republics and the United States. And hence the real purpose, as it is understood in Washington Latin-American circles, of the recent ABC-Peru proposal referred to in a Buenos Aires dispatch.

Preparation for Conference

According to well-informed individuals, the four nations mentioned, came together for the one purpose of devising a program that might include workable plans of the neutral commission: the plan to bring further pressure upon Bolivia and Paraguay to cease fighting.

It was possibly to be submitted at the coming Pan American conference in Montevideo during December, 1933, for enlargement and ratification in its application to all future Latin-American armed conflicts.

When the news of the recent A. B. C.-Peru movement, with the possible elimination of the United States from further peace conferences, reached Washington the question was raised as to how the plan might affect the Monroe Doctrine. The American Department of State has expressed the opinion there was no cause for uneasiness since the Monroe Doctrine pertained only to foreign invasion upon Latin-American soil.

From Santiago, Chile, word comes that "peace is definitely assured" in South America after the successful meeting between the Chilean and Argentine Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and which resulted in the A. B. C.-Peru Confederation to eliminate wars. Paragraph 7 of the agreement is understood to provide if necessary for the study of the agreement at the next Pan American conference.

It is felt that nations in the immediate vicinity of a trouble likely to result in war can act with clearer understanding and more likelihood of preserving peace. Since the Gran Chaco affair between Bolivia and Paraguay, the four nations, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, nearest at hand have come to consider their influence for more serviceable than the influence or understanding of Cuba or Mexico or Guatemala—miles away from the trouble in question. There has however been no thought of doubting the sincere interest of the other nations.

National Pride Involved

Curiously, among thoughtful Latin Americans, the idea lingers that stopping or preventing wars among the southern nations will not be one of the easy tasks undertaken by any commission or groups of commissions. "Our people are intensely proud," they say. "The Latin American will not consent to be told what to do. He will argue, and perhaps agree; but he will not be driven, especially when he considers national rights to be involved."

All of which is presumably true, but all of which may be changed through the force of economic circumstances. Latin America is passing through a financial upheaval unlike anything experienced during the last century. The Gran Chaco affair can never be duplicated if Latin Americans will negotiate agreements among themselves to place an embargo upon the shipment of arms into nations preparing for war, and if Latin Americans agree to bring the pressure of econognic means upon two or more nations preparing for armed conflict.

There are today many ties and trade compacts that make the southern nations reluctant to take steps that might bring about an entirely new lineup of commercial treaties. But there are today many troublesome debts that must be paid and broken trade agreements that must be mended if Latin America would do its part in the recovery of prosperity. Armed conflicts once had their very doubtful purposes; economic conflicts have replaced them, and to their solution the southern republics appear to be turning.

Attempt Is Made To Shoot Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

suringly to the crowd and told those near, "Tell them I am all right."

Returning to the yacht of Mr. Vincent Astor from which he had just landed from a fishing cruise, the President-Elect early today issued the following statement:

"I am deeply moved by the serious injuries inflicted upon my friends tonight and I am remaining in Miami to learn in the morning of their condition. I am entirely unharmed."

President Hoover immediately communicated with Mr. Roosevelt by wire. He said:

"Together with every citizen I rejoice that you have not been injured. I shall be grateful to you for news of Mayor Cermak's condition."

The President-Elect replied:

"I deeply appreciate your message. Mayor Cermak is resting but his condition is still serious. I will wire you in the morning after I have been to the hospital."

Gruelling examination of the swarthy-complexioned, stockily built assassin by secret service men and Miami officials brought out a disconnected, weird story.

According to their account, Zangara purchased his revolver in a pawnshop here three days ago for $8. He told them he intended to kill President Hoover, but when he read that Mr. Roosevelt was coming here he decided to give attention to him.

Another Arrest Made

Taking no chances that the gun play was the work of one distorted mind, police early today took into custody under suspicion, Andrea Valenti, who lives at the same address as Zangara.

Newspaper clippings found on Zangara reported the movements of Mr. Roosevelt and police said one of the clippings told the story of the assassination of President McKinley.

Asked if he intended to kill Mr. Roosevelt, police said Zangara replied:

"Yes, and I am sorry I didn't. I would kill all Presidents and all officers. I like Roosevelt personally but I don't like Presidents."

Police also said that Zangara told them he had wanted to kill the King of Italy but he had never had a chance while in that country. A postal savings account book found on him indicated he had about $850 in the bank.

Intimate friends of Mr. Roosevelt stood about his car for the brief speech he made as he motored from the yacht to the train. They included Mr. Robert Gore of Chicago, Mr. Marvin McIntyre, secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, and Representative-elect Wilcox of this district.

The next President had just spoken a few words into the microphone from his automobile. Sitting down beside Mayor Gautier of Miami, he turned to talk with him when the firing started about 25 feet away.

Woman Grabbed Arm

It was then that Mrs. Cross grabbed at the arm of the assassin. Mr. James Galloway of Miami Beach joined her. Mr. George Broadnax, a secret service operative, pounced on the shooter. Police joined. With the departure of Mr. Roosevelt and the hurried carrying away of the assassin, order was quickly restored.

Mrs. Cross gave the following account:

"When the President-Elect stood up to make his speech so many stood up in front of me that I couldn't see, so I stood up on the benches. This man stood up with me and the bench almost folded up. I looked around. Then I saw he had a pistol and he began shooting toward the President-Elect. I grabbed his hand which held the pistol and pushed it up in the air and called for help. Tom Armour also grabbed his hand and we held it up in the air so he couldn't shoot any more. By that time some men were choking him."

Joe Murphy, assistant chief of the United States Secret Service, was in the city and on the scene. He took over the investigation that has resulted so far in the detainment of one other man.

Miami citizens were sad and outraged at the attack made on Mr. Roosevelt in their city but there was complete order.

Police details were doubled and every precaution exercised. So strong was the detail that some press members of the Roosevelt party were temporarily arrested when they sought to get back to the Roosevelt train.

The President-Elect was calm throughout the incident. He went to bed aboard the Vincent Astor yacht tied to a dock here early today. He was deeply affected, however, by the wounding of his friends.

Comments on the attempt to assassinate the President-Elect, received by the Associated Press today from foreign capitals, all expressed indignation over the shooting and gratification that the assassin failed in his effort.

Garner Next in Line

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Under the terms of the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution, Speaker John N. Garner, Vice-President-Elect, would have been elevated to the Presidency had President-Elect Roosevelt been felled by an assassin.

This amendment, commonly known as the "lame duck" amendment, became a part of the Constitution last month when the thirty-sixth state ratified. It eliminates the short term of Congress. Prior to the amendment's adoption there was no definite provision for the selection of a successor to the President-Elect.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—The fifth World Poultry Congress is to be held here under the auspices of the Italian Government from Sept. 6 to 15.

Dr. Hart Praises Old Swedish Hero

Gustavus Adolphus like George Washington possessed the ability to inspire the admiration, respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Eaton Professor Emeritus of the Science of Government at Harvard, told the monthly meeting of the American Scandinavian Forum in Cambridge last night.

Police also said that Zangara told them he had wanted to kill the King of Italy but he had never had a chance while in that country. A postal savings account book found on him indicated he had about $850 in the bank.

The great Swedish King who fell in the battle of Lutzen in 1632, Dr. Hart said, more nearly approaches Washington in his relation to his country than any other figure in history.

Gustav Adolf, as he is known in Sweden where the Latin form is seldom used, Dr. Hart said, was a cultured man of the world as well as a great soldier, for he was familiar with German and Latin as well as Swedish, and often wrote in Latin. Dr. Hart outlined the military activities of the Swedish leader, noting that he was turned aside from a conquest in Russia to aid in the defense of Protestantism. He was killed while leading his men.

Music

José Iturbi

A recital by Mr. José Iturbi brought a very large audience to yesterday's morning musicale at the Statler, sponsored by the School of Occupational Therapy. Mozart's D major Sonata (K. 311) opened the program; Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata followed. There was a Chopin group and a final assortment of pieces by Brahms, Debussy, Granados, Albeniz, and Liszt.

Mr. Iturbi is, of course, a Spaniard. He has been head of the piano faculty at the Conservatory of Geneva—a position once held by Liszt. To say therefore that he is at his best in the music of Spain and of Liszt is to utter a banality. Yet so it proved yesterday. To his well-known technical brilliance he joined an exquisite feeling for the peculiarly Lisztian romantic fragrance of melody and harmony, making of his performance of the "Mephisto" Valse a piece of beguiling poetry as well as a dazzing display. In Albeniz's "Navarra" the typically Spanish grace was not lost in the profusion of arabesque adornment that Spanish composers have somehow inherited from Moorish architects.

Without such perfect consonance of matter, style and mood, he was still excellent in the impressionalistic Debussy of "Feux d'Artifice," and highly acceptably in Brahms's beautifully elegiac E flat minor Intermezzo, if somewhat too violent with the G minor Rhapsody.

He was less happy in his opening Mozart sonata. Clarity of touch, which is abundantly his, was not matched by clarity of thought. Shading that had no basis in the logic of the phrase; sforzandi that overbalanced the dynamic scale of the music; moments of bombast; a plodding Andante—for these faults the mechanical charms of pearly touch and effortless dexterity hardly compensated.

With the romantic Beethoven Mr. Iturbi was more at home. Such eccentricities as he here displayed might usually be justified emotionally. The overheaviness of the first movement did perhaps lend it a Beethovenish air of gloomy portent. But a similar gruffness was out of place in the Trio of the Minuet. By subduing the ascending arpeggios that open the third movement he established a mood of sinister excitement, but this seemed foreign to the emotion of the music, whose passionate outbursts are grandiose and open. Yet, in general, he came far nearer to Beethoven's than to Mozart's spirit. His Chopin was undistinguished.

He was very warmly applauded.

S. S.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Roscoe A. Seism, Larchmont, N. Y.
Florence A. Seism, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Esther W. Allen, Hartford, Conn.
Willson Allen, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Elizabeth Burke, Boston, Mass.
Miss Florence Martin, Prince Edward Island, Canada.
William Wallace Porter, New York, N. Y.
Samuel Hore, Shanghai, China.
Mrs. Grace O. Immel, Hagerstown, Ind.
Mrs. Carrie S. Troutwine, Winchester, Mass.
Mrs. Ralph Allen Phoenix, New York, N. Y.
Verlie Imogene Burns, Buffalo, N. Y.

Boston Charter Revision Is Sought

Reappraisal of government machinery in Boston, including a "revision of a worn-out city charter," is the objective of a bill in the Legislature for establishment of a new finance commission.

The bill, which was introduced on petition of Mr. Francis R. Bangs, a Tremont Street real estate man, is scheduled for a hearing in Room 370 at the State House at 10:30 a. m. March 2. Indications point to increasingly strong support for the bill among practically all civic groups and those interested in tax relief programs including the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Real Estate Exchange, Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association, Municipal Bureau and similar groups.

Unification of so many groups with diversified ideas for a cause which is primarily directed at substantial relief to the taxpayer has seldom been seen in Boston, it was pointed out today. The total real estate and personal valuation of Boston has increased 40 per cent since 1909 while population gained 19 per cent, it was said.

SURE, some of the fancy new dishes are all right but they can't take the place these days of plain, hearty food, cooked the good, old-fashioned way.

Any man, woman or kid who ever tasted hash made by the old New Eugland recipe, relishes Prudence Corned Beef Hash like a new-found friend, with a thrill that is gratifying to see.

Piping hot, savory, crusted a golden brown, Prudence Hash wins you before the first bite and continues to satisfy every whim of appetite, every need of nourishment.

Only young, tender beef is used—no scraps, no skin, no gristle. Mealy, white potatoes are boiled in the same water as the meat; but separately, *after* the meat has been removed and the pot skimmed of fat.

Costly? A big, husky serving for six cents. Hard to prepare? Takes three minutes to brown.

Maybe you have never tasted good, old-fashioned corned beef hash. Well, there's a treat waiting for you at just about every grocery store.

Monitor Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Boston

PRUDENCE *Ready to Brown* CORNED BEEF **HASH**

P.S. And Prudence Beef Stew and Lamb Stew are just as good as Prudence Hash.

Authorities on economics say that the average man, for his own protection, should accumulate and hold in reserve a Nest Egg equal to at least *4 months salary.*

Surely that's not too much to be ahead of the game when you realize how long it might take you to land another job, or how fast expenses may pile up under unforseen conditions.

Your Nest Egg—Is it Growing? Is it safe?

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

4th Avenue at 14th Street
Broadway at 73rd Street
NEW YORK CITY

That Delicious Tang of the Sea

brought to you in every can of

Friend's CLAM CHOWDER

Made the true New England way. You don't have to hunt to find the clams. Every can is generously filled with tender Essex clams and neatly diced potatoes, cleverly seasoned to tempt the most fastidious taste. Your grocer has it.

Friend Brothers, Inc., Melrose Sta., Boston, Mass.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 Sunshine Discoverer's Club.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, George Hector's Cooking School.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Robison's Buckaroos.
7:30 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
7:45 Westinghouse Octavus Roy Cohen mystery drama.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC Players.
10:30 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "Dandies of Yesterday."
11:30 NBC, Josef Ishevinsk, concert pianist; concert orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Sam Robbins' Bermudians.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Dorothy Doe Ensemble—string quartet; reading.
5:45 NBC, "Sketchy Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Merchants' Thrift Program.
7:00 Boston Emergency Relief program.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 The Edison Salute.
7:45 "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Jane Cowl; Rollo Peters; Jay Flippen; Mae Usher; Clifford and Mariohn.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Maxwell House Show Boat."
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00—NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Ben Alley orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Sunshine Discoverer's Club.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu" transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 Local dance music.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:30 Greater Boston Negro Chorus.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting, orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers, orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Pontiac Revue comedy team; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater: Straus's "The Waltz Dream."
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Hockey report, Frank Ryan.
11:30 Announcements; news.
11:45-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local and CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
6:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, E. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 Columnist of the Air.
6:30 CBS, popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic sketch.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:20 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Musical program.
1:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists; records.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:00 p. m.—"Words and Music."
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:30 p. m.—NBC program.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Globe news.
3:10 p. m.—NBC, Metropolitan Opera: Wagner's "Götterdämmerung."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—CBS, Congressional Memorial Service.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio concert music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Army Band.

ALL THESE DISHES! IT WILL TAKE ME AN HOUR TO DO THEM
LATER
HELLO, GRACE—STILL AT IT? YOU OUGHT TO USE RINSO—IT WASHES DISHES LIKE LIGHTNING—AND IT'S EASY ON YOUR HANDS
NEXT DAY
CAN I HELP YOU, GRACE?
NO THANKS, JIM. I'M USING RINSO. IT LOOSENS GREASE IN A FLASH. I'LL BE THROUGH IN NO TIME
Rinso

Much easier to wash dishes in these creamy suds

DON'T TAKE our word for it—*try Rinso and see!* Dishes almost wash themselves. Grease goes in a jiffy, even from pots and pans. China and glassware shine like new. You'll say there never were suds like *Rinso suds*—for dishes, for household cleaning, for the week's wash!

Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps—in any kind of water. On washday these lively suds *soak* out dirt—save scrubbing. Clothes come 4 or 5 shades whiter—last longer, too, this "scrubless" way. Wonderful in washers. Get the BIG package.

Rinso

The biggest-selling package soap in America

Enjoyed by thousands... A delicious hot drink!

Yes, it is made from the coffee bean, but with 97% of the caffeine extracted.

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich. M3.10

Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag (97% caffeine-free). I enclose 15c in stamps. (15)

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Street.....

City.....State.....

Judge Nisley shoes by quality—not by price!

"Experience is the best teacher"

1557 W. Franklin St.,
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Dec. 28-1932.

Nisley Stores,
110 W. Long St.,
Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:-

I do not know whether this is the way to reach the advertising manager, but thought he might like to know that I have seen the advertisement of "Nisley Beautiful Shoes" in the Christian Science Monitor and that I am the possessor of a pair of Nisley shoes and like them better than other shoes that I paid much more for. These were purchased at your South Bend, Indiana store and I will say that I received very courteous treatment there and will surely go back again when in the need of shoes.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. A. H. Van Dorbeck

The 1933 Miss Thomas

Are you a Miss Thomas?
If you are a Thomas just step into our store and ask for the short history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of this family—it is free for the asking. A name spelled over 20 different ways, from Thomas to Thomlinson.

For Spring
—Blue
—Grey
—Chaff

Pumps, Ties, Straps

Presented in 63 stores that act as retail doorways to the two Nisley factories.

Nisley $4
Beautiful Shoes
in the exact size you require

Admiralty blue tie that appeals to women who prefer Boulevard heels. Also in Chaff shade. Named in honor of the Baker family.

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.)

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Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
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Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
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Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
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Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

CHURCHES MARK GEORGIA'S 200TH ANNIVERSARY

Christian Scientists Join Observance of Oglethorpe's Landing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 16—That Georgia was a colony which barred the traffic in liquor was told in an address prepared by Mr. Robert C. Humphrey, Christian Science Committee on Publication for Georgia, and authorized by The Christian Science Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, which was read in the Christian Science churches and societies throughout the State during the regular Sunday morning service, Feb. 12.

In this way the Christian Science organization officially participated in the state-wide birthday celebration observed Sunday by the churches of all denominations in connection with the 1933 bicentennial celebration of the landing 200 years ago on the Georgia coast of James Edward Oglethorpe with hardy pioneers from England, who established a colony based upon a higher sense of governmental and religious liberty and freedom of conscience.

The address opens with the statement that these churches and societies join in the recognition of the spiritual qualities of thought and character and freedom upon which our state was founded. The address, in part, follows:

"Today we join our fellow citizens throughout the State in paying tribute to those who through their fine traits of manhood made possible the establishment 200 years ago of the Colony of Georgia. James Edward Oglethorpe and his associates on Feb. 12, 1733, brought to a realization their desire to create along the coast of Georgia a colony where character was to be the requisite of good citzenship and where the sterling worth of the individual would find its reward in the richness of achievement and the recognition of the worth and character of those who joined in the great movement of philanthropy and achievement.

"Georgia was the child of unselfishness, the expression of one who sought for others the protection of a liberal charter and government which guaranteed religious liberties and sought to grant to every follower a freedom of conscience that would assure peace and independence. When the colonists of Georgia adopted as their motto, 'Not for themselves but for others,' they gave to Georgia a stability that could not be shaken by misfortune, war, or lack of courage of the less stalwart of their number.

"Two hundred years ago was born, at a point where now is situated the beautiful and historic city of Savannah, the Colony of Georgia—slave-free and with temperance as one of its highest attributes. Today, 200 years later, we join with other Georgians in rejoicing that these great virtues still predominate in the State which was begotten by the Colony and which has kept pace with her sister states in the union of states.

"As Georgians we glory in the continued progress of the unity of government; as Americans we voice our delight that Georgia is a component part of a God-fearing nation and as Christians we give thanks to Him under whose loving guidance and direction our State, and the Colony from which it sprang 200 years ago, have held a commanding position among the people of our great Commonwealth.

"We are not forgetful of the fact that while Georgia has progressed through the achievements of its patriotic leaders, both men and women, that these leaders from the day of Oglethorpe to this present moment, when we stop to pay them tribute, never faltered in their faith to God; never doubted the existence of Him who is supreme over all, and we testify anew in these utterances of thanksgiving for the past and confidence in the future, that Georgia has reached its present sphere of happiness and usefulness because it has consistently relied upon the guidance of divine Providence."

STATE HELPS TOWNS BY 'FORGETTING' LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 16—Gov. John G. Winant and his executive council this week have redeemed the pledge made to the town governments during the middle of 1932, by wiping off the slate a million dollars lent to towns in New Hampshire as a part of the emergency plan. The loans were made to towns that voluntarily reduced their budgets at the annual town meetings and thereby reduced their local tax assessments.

The pledge of the State was advanced that by such action all obligations for highway repairs on the secondary road system would be borne by the State. Following the passage of a joint resolution by the Legislature, giving the Governor and Council the right to cancel the towns' indebtedness, the resolution was offered by Governor Winant and concurred in by the executive council.

LOAN RATE BILL PASSED

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 16 (AP)—Without a roll call, the State Senate yesterday pasesd a bill reducing the legal rates on so-called small loans from the present rate of 3 per cent a month to 2 per cent a month.

Spain Works Under Involved System of Business Subsidy

An investigation of the extent to which governments are participating in industry in various parts of the world has been undertaken by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *the results being set forth in 18 articles, of which this is the tenth.*

Spain, Portugal and Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—While municipalized industry is almost unknown in Spain, the Spanish Government superintends and has an interest in the Bank of Spain, the oil, tobacco and match monopolies, the Constructora Naval which builds ships, two shipping companies which it subsidizes, a company developing large potash fields, most of the railway companies, the Almaden Mercury Mines, the monopoly handling the manufacture of explosives, the Telephone Company and other businesses which would collapse without Government aid.

The system of protection and control is extremely involved and as time and political changes cause some laws to become dead letters, the method of applying the system becomes more and more confused. The industrial conditions after the war, when the cessation of orders from abroad revealed that many factories in Barcelona and Bilbao could never become self-supporting, led to a form of protection by means of a high tariff on imports, privileges, rebates, etc., which gave the Government the whip-hand in matters of general control if not over individual enterprise.

Protects Established Plants

The erection of new factories, endangering the hold on the market of the old, has frequently been prohibited. Special licenses, the issue of which was delayed often for years, have had to be obtained in some cases before plants could be improved or enlarged. This occurred under the dictatorship when favoritism was rampant. Even under the Republic, similar difficulties are encountered.

A novel method of exercising control was recently adopted in the case of two popular newspapers, ABC and El Debate which had their plant confiscated in connection with the recent military rising. Neither is charged with any participation in the conspiracy but both oppose the policy of the Government.

The reason given for confiscation is that these papers, in common with many others, owe the state a sum of money outstanding from a loan during the World War when pulp and paper had reached a cost so high that without state support the newspapers throughout Spain would have had to close down. The money has not yet been fully repaid and the Government used this fact as its justification for placing ABC and El Debate "hors de combat."

Relations With Bank of Spain

The most striking instance of control is seen in connection with the state's relations with the Bank of Spain. The state has invested no capital in this concern, which, indeed, is the state's creditor to a considerable extent, though it draws no interest on its loans to the exchequer. In accordance with legislation passed since the Republic originated, the state appoints the governor of the bank as well as three directors.

Recently government auditors have been nominated to examine the accounts of each department. The state draws 50 per cent of the bank's net profits. Through this "bank of banks" the state's effective grip on the monetary situation of the country has now been considerably strengthened by drastic measures.

The most important state-controlled industry is the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, on which the Government takes a lion's share of the profits. It has representatives watching its interests in the telephone, oil, railway and other companies.

It insists on all state-supported industries purchasing material in home markets. Railway companies and ships, in return for certain privileges, are obliged to use a high percentage of Spanish coal. All this involves them in a certain amount of control by the state.

Portugal Uses External Pressure on Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Since the dictatorship came into power in 1926, the Portuguese Government has been devoting considerable attention to the reconstruction of industry. In the main, however, pressure is being applied from outside to compel the industries to put themselves in order.

The State holds a watching brief; passes legislation to curb possible abuses of management; orders reorganization; arranges credit facilities for concerns which need—and deserve—such assistance. But, except as regards banking and in a lesser degree the colonial companies, it has steered fairly clear of business on its own account.

There are three banks in Portugal in which the State has a controlling, though not an exclusive, interest. The State is the largest shareholder in the Bank of Portugal—the country's bank of issue. It appoints part of the board of directors, including the governor, who has the right of veto on any proposal.

A similar régime applies in the case of the Bank of Angola and the Ultramarino Bank. The latter is the state bank for the Portuguese colonies other than Angola.

In Colonial Field

Since last year, the Government has taken control of the colonial development companies. Thus the Government now has the right to appoint a director on the boards of the Angola companies and to supervise the activities of these concerns overseas. The reason for the Government's intervention was the continual fall in the price of produce which brought the companies to the verge of bankruptcy and compelled them to ask for financial aid.

The State has long been a shareholder in a number of the colonial companies, notably the Mozambique Company, which holds sovereign rights over 60,000 square miles in Portuguese East Africa. This particular case is an interesting example of international coöperation, as a large part of the capital of this company was subscribed in London.

The State has a participating interest in the Portuguese railroads. For instance, the Portuguese Railway Company, which has its head office in Paris, is run by a council of 21, of whom 11 are nominated by the bondholders, 5 by the shareholders and 5 by the Government.

Organizes Wheat Output

Two years ago the Government took up the task of organizing the wheat production of Portugal. Formerly, an average of more than 1,200,000 quintals of wheat were imported each year, thus causing a heavy drain on the country's gold reserve. So successful has the Government's action been, however, that this year's home crop is stated to be sufficient to supply the needs of the whole country for 18 months.

The Government is also investigating the question of water power. All waterfalls capable of producing electrical power are controlled by the State but as yet very little has been done in the way of development.

In order to rescue the fishing industry which is the main means of livelihood in south Portugal, the Government recently formed a compulsory combine of all canning factories and other fishing enterprises. The industry remains in private hands but under strict Government supervision.

As against these increases in the State's industrial participation must be put the fact that the tobacco and match industries, which for 40 years were monopolies in which the State had a large share, have, since the war, been declared "free" industries.

Austria Tries to Leave Business in Private Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — Friendly coöperation with private enterprise rather than direct participation is the method by which the Austrian Government takes a share in promoting industrial development. Vienna on the other hand, can confidently claim to have gone further in the direction of actual socialization of industry than any other city outside Russia.

The Austrian state runs its own radio service, railroads and a number of monopolies including those on salt, tobacco and matches. The railroads nowadays generally show a heavy loss. So in a degree does the state forestry service. But the monopolies yield substantial profits—earmarked in most cases as a security for the foreign debt service.

As in most European countries, the postal, telegraph and telephone services have always been run by the State. An unusual feature is a network of postal motorcoach routes which operated 220 lines in 1930. Some 6,000,000 passengers had already been transported by this comparatively new service up to the end of that year.

Railways Now Nationalized.

Railway nationalization began shortly before the World War and was finished in 1920.

Apart from these out-and-out state enterprises, the Austrian Government has invested considerable sums in the development of hydro-electric stations, a powder factory, spinning and weaving concerns and new Alpine roads to attract tourists. But it does not interfere in the technical or business management.

In 1931, the Credit-Anstalt—which controls 75 per cent of Austrian industry—collapsed and was taken over by the Government. It is however intended to hand this institution back to private enterprise as soon as possible.

The National Bank of Austria is a joint stock company but the Government appoints the president. It also runs a post office savings bank. Furthermore, the nine federal provinces of which Austria is composed maintain local mortgage institutions which are under the joint supervision of the Government and the Provincial Diet. The Provinces guarantee all the liabilities of these concerns.

City Expands Activities

Vienna's housing scheme, inaugurated less than 10 years ago, yields about 7,000,000 schillings or (£230,000 at 30 schillings to the £1) in rents. To carry out this ambitious undertaking the city started a building material company in which it owns 99 per cent of the shares.

In addition, the city has its own publishing company, brewery, funeral undertaking, bathing establishments, agricultural and forestry trading company, advertising organization. This last owns a large number of hoardings and occupies much of the space on the street cars part of which it uses to advertise municipal activities and part it sublets to private advertisers.

Another public enterprise is the W. O. K. chain of restaurants. These were started by the State and the Vienna Municipality on a fifty-fifty basis after the war to provide cheap meals for the impoverished middle classes. The municipality also runs an insurance business. This is an old-established concern started in 1898. A city savings bank was added nine years later. Most of the other municipal undertakings, however, are post-war developments.

WOMEN SEEKING PRACTICAL CLUB SERVICE POLICY

Trend to 'Get Work Done' Noted by Institute in New Jersey

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 16—Women are turning the corner in an interesting fashion. They are leaving behind them the old kind of club program which was merely a statement of aims, of information, and they are determined to come upon the technique of how to apply that information to running the political machine.

They are no longer going to be content to go to a club meeting, hear Mrs. Smith make a speech, nod their heads furiously, and go home to say what a good meeting it was. They are determined to learn how to make the speeches themselves.

With these words Miss Rhoda E. McCulloch, editor of the Woman's Press of the National Young Woman's Christian Association, opened a discussion on "the art of being intelligent," this morning at the leadership institute sponsored by the New Jersey Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

Miss McCulloch told women from a score of small New Jersey towns how to read a book with discernment, how to make a report on a book or article, and how to make an effective address.

"A little soliloquy would do no harm," said Miss McCulloch. "Ask yourself why you are reading the book, what kind of an audience you are to discuss it with, whether your object is to correct prejudice, open a new line of thinking, or show how much you know."

Any audience would prefer to hear the reactions of the reader to the book rather than to have a digest of what the author has said, according to Miss McCulloch, and she told the women that they must learn to distinguish between fact and opinion.

"The scene in many a community has become confused because the readers of newspaper editorials and the listeners to preachers' sermons failed to distinguish between fact and opinion," Miss McCulloch asserted. "Home town newspaper editorials always should be read with an eye to what is provable and what is merely thought, to who owns the newspaper and the interests of those behind it."

Miss McCulloch emphasized the fact that the institute itself is an experiment, "an adventure," she termed it in trying to make available to women techniques so that they will be able to command methods by which "to gear their knowledge and aspirations to the political machine."

It is expected, according to Mrs. Frederic Beggs of Wyckoff, chairman of the institute, that the project will prove itself so valuable that the plan initiated here will be put into effect in other cities as well, developing leadership for women to use in their own neighborhoods.

This morning's session was divided between the conference conducted by Miss McCulloch and one by Mrs. Stella Marek Cushing on "program building with a purpose," in which Mrs. Cushing advised the women to use drama, music, arts and crafts to interest the public to attend instructive programs.

Luncheon was served at the Newark Art Center, where the international note is emphasized by a collection of paintings by Mr. A. M. Upjohn showing the children of 30 nations as he has seen them at home and at play in their own countries. The pictures have been loaned by the American Red Cross and are to remain in place until after the institute.

An interesting feature of the institute program is the singing of folk songs of 10 nations by the New York University Ballad Singers with accompaniment on lute and guitar by Mr. Wallace House and Mr. James Doyle. For each group the singers wear something suggestive of peasant costumes of that country and Prof. Roy Mitchell gives something of the origin and setting of the ballads so described so as to acquaint the audience with the country and the people described in the songs.

CUT IN STATE BUDGET URGED IN SUNDERLAND

SUNDERLAND, Mass., Feb. 16 (AP)—Printed copies of a resolution making formal demand for a general cut in state expenditures by salary reductions and repeal of legislation necessitating the maintenance of a large number of activities were sent yesterday to each member of the legislature. The action is based on a unanimous vote taken in the recent town meeting.

Sunderland residents hope by this means to impress the necessity for prompt and drastic steps to save towns particularly in this area from threatening financial disaster. It is also hoped here that this town's action may be followed by other towns about to hold their annual meetings.

Relief Fund Rises With Contribution Of Store Workers

Following the appeal of Gov. Joseph B. Ely for additional support of the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, the total contributions took a decided spurt yesterday reaching a total of $2,347,052 today, it was reported from headquarters.

Generous donations from department stores of the city proved the deciding factor in substantially raising the day's total, it was said, and campaign leaders are confident that other business concerns of Boston, as well as private individuals of means, will follow the example.

A substantial increase in donations also is expected to come to the campaign as a result of the recently signed statute allowing certain types of corporations to contribute to drives of this type. "It has come to our attention," Mr. Louis J. Hunter, chairman of the Industry and Finance Committee declared, "that some firms have not appealed to their employees or even brought the matter of giving contributions to the fund to their attention."

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642 were $60	$25
935 were $65	$30
162 were $70	$35
220 were $75	$40
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St. Louis, Mo.—Grand Central, Feb. 12

Cleveland, O.—Ohio Theatre, Feb. 16

Kansas City, Mo.—Apollo Theatre, Feb. 19

Toronto, Can.—Royal Alexander, Feb. 20

Atlanta, Ga.—Erlanger Theatre, Feb. 20

Providence, R. I.—Carlton Theatre, Feb. 22

Washington, D. C.—National, Mar. 12

Watch this column for additional announcements of coming engagements.

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THE HOME FORUM

Persian Harvest

IN THE fertile valleys of the Persian mountains, the harvest is early in the year. It is but July when we start from the foot of the great Avroman Mountains to visit a venerable Shaikh in his mountain home.

We leave the hot, parched plain, lying gold and tawny beneath us. Here and there clumps of green trace the course of the winding river. The rays of the blinding Eastern sun catch up a glint of the distant water, reflecting and magnifying it until the ray flashes across the burnt land as though someone turned and twisted a giant diamond in the sun, to display its fiery heart. Here, evidently, is the natural origin of the heliograph which, in use here today in Western hands, flashes messages from mountain to mountain.

In happy contrast to the burnt-up plain is the line of cobalt blue hills, which runs parallel to the great range at whose feet we are climbing. They are of that blue which is seen so often in Ireland; the blue which artists go far to seek and which brings a sense of wonder and delight to the town dweller.

Our ponies are fresh and eager. They have energy to spare with which to toss their heads, jingle their bits and flick possible flies from their quarters. Without seeming to, they have measured the mountain climb ahead of them, and they step out briskly, busily.

After five or six miles of the stony gradual ascent, we reach a group of mud and wattle huts. Around the village, on level places in the hillsides, the "hay" of the East has been piled. Oxen and donkeys walk in circles round these heaps, treading out the dried and emptied ears of barley and the long brittle stems. When these are crushed, they form what is called in the East "Bhoosa," the winter feed for the horses. Round and round the beasts slowly march, blindfold so that turning in a circumscribed space shall not distress them. A long-robed, turbaned tribesman throws fresh sheaves under their feet from the diminishing center pile.

* * *

We dismount to refresh ourselves at a wayside spring. The water bubbles up ice cold and we sit on rough benches round the spring, sheltered by an enormous mulberry tree.

No sooner are we seated than the headman of the village comes toward us, and in his flowery Persian bids us welcome and invites us to his house to eat and rest. We decline his kind invitation, as we have little time—(a strange state of affairs, reasons the Oriental, and surely not our real reason!) but we accept gratefully his offer of fruit.

And now we see that it is indeed harvest time! Two great Kurds arrive with round wicker trays upon their heads: on these are piled high apricots and peaches, pears sweet and mellow, and a young mountain of bloom-covered blue-black grapes. A boy now comes, carrying a huge green watermelon; and, with his father's curved dagger, he cuts out gargantuan slices of the scarlet, juicy flesh.

Bowls of water are provided in which we dip our fingers; and, having done small justice to the lavish feast of fruits, we congratulate our host upon his harvest. Bidding him farewell, we mount our ponies again.

We ride now through the sloping vineyards in which men and women are gathering the great crop of the year—the little sweet green raisin grapes which, after they have been dried, are sent by pack-mule and pony to Baghdad and the South. The vines are pruned back each year; the trees remain small, usually only a foot or two high, and under the broad leaves on the young wood hang the luscious grapes in rich profusion. Long-robed children with round faces and tall, shy slim girls help in the gathering. They walk from the fields to the village with their fruit-piled round trays balanced on their heads, their feet bare. Each has the easy, confident tread of a queen.

We climb up the now steep track of the mountainside. The sun blazes down. The horses flag, their flanks are wet and their breathing short from the long pull up hill. At length we reach the welcome shade of a glade of walnut trees; and beside us, refreshingly cool, a rapid stream scampers down over the rounded gray stones.

* * *

Our track leads, rather oddly, into the stream, and our horses step delightedly in the shallow water. Apparently only mounted visitors come to this village, for there is no other path. The hills close in around us, forming a narrow valley whose sides, descending steeply to the rivulet, are terraced. On each terrace is a row of great walnut trees. A little farther on and we ride beneath enormous mulberry trees, whose ripe fruit falls onto the clean-swept terrace of caked earth. The sweeping up of these white, honey-sweet mulberries at harvest time each year is the main industry of the village. Beyond us we see the women setting out the gathered mulberries to dry. They are laid on wicker trays, spread on the flat roofs of the houses which are built into the mountain on either side of the valley.

We cross the now wide stream again; a crowd of barefoot children rush to meet us and they hop from stone to stone in the shallow stream. The narrow lanes of the village are shady and cool and the splash of the water freshens us.

Now come the villagers, gray-bearded men bending on their sticks, young dandies with gay turbans and bright orange leather shoes of their own manufacture. A mullah with a snow-white turban; then, grouped a little apart from the rest, the Shaikh and his followers, the heads and the wisemen of the village. Quickly a man runs out with a brimming bowl of curds, in which floats a lump of snow, and before we dismount we drink deeply from the bowl.

Soon we are walking with the old Shaikh toward his house, and on his now shady flat roof we squat beside him; beside us, piles of grapes and apricots, melons and peaches remind us of the harvest time.

As usual the conversation turns to crops—the yield of walnuts has never been so abundant, the grapes are good, the new seedless one imported from a distant vineyard has borne, it is the tenth wonder of the world! The mulberries are sparse but the price holds, barley is going to be scarce this year. And so the gossip wags on; east and west, north and south, farmers' talk is much the same.

Slowly the red-gold sun descends and then seems to slip suddenly behind the mountain, leaving us the short twilight and the hushed serenity of an Oriental evening.

MARY CHRISTIAN.

The Indians' Morning Hymn

This day, with its excitement, was at length over, and we retired to our rest, thankful that we had not General Root and his secretary close to our bed's head, with their budget of political news.

My slumbers were not destined, however, to be quite undisturbed. I was awakened, at the first slight peep of dawn, by a sound from an apartment beneath our own—a plaintive, monotonous chant, rising and then falling in a sort of mournful cadence. It seemed to me a wail of something unearthly—so wild—so strange—so unaccountable. In terror I awoke my husband, who reassured me by telling me it was the morning salutation of the Indians to the opening day.

Some Menomonees had been kindly given shelter for the night in the kitchen below and, having fulfilled their unvarying custom of chanting their morning hymn, they now ceased, and again composed themselves to sleep. But not so their auditor. There was to be something inexpressibly beautiful in this morning song of praise from the untaught sons of the forest. What a lesson did it preach to the civilized, Christianized world, too many of whom lie down and rise up without an aspiration of thanksgiving to their Almighty Preserver—without even a remembrance of His care, who gives his angels charge concerning them! Never has the impression of that simple act of worship faded from my mind. I have loved to think that, with some, these strains might be the outpouring of a devotion as pure as that of the Christian when he utters the inspiring words of the sainted Ken—"Awake, my soul! and with the sun."

—From "Wau-Bun. The 'Early Day' in the North-West," by MRS. JOHN H. KINZIE. (Chicago: The Lakeside Press.)

Courtesy of Carson, Pirie & Scott Galleries, Chicago, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A Family Affair": From an Etching by Marguerite Kirmse

Saplings

The stems of trees stretch upwards to the sky,
Their leaves look down upon us pityingly,
And spread green tenderness to testify
The love of living things for things that live.

HELEN R. QUITSOW.

A Thousand Island Holiday

Before going to bed we sat in the stern and watched the stars grow brighter and brighter while the lights of Gananoque faded in the distance. Once during the night we woke to see the crescent moon rising, the colour of a golden orange, swinging low in the sky and casting a long trail of light across the water. Again, at dawn we looked and saw the red light brighten in the east, and the moon, now silver, shining above it. In the morning we steamed through the Cornwall canal. We could see the river flowing alongside nearly all the way, its calm blue water broken sometimes by foamy rapids. The canal ran between fields fenced in with poles laid criss-cross, forming an angle every few yards so that the line of the fence bent sharply all across the fields. The locks were very trim, with green lawns and flower beds ablaze with color . . .

The long journey across three thousand miles of ocean, up the St. Lawrence to Montreal and thence by train to Gananoque, a thousand miles from the sea, was nearly at an end.

With its bell clanging, the train moved slowly through the streets of the little town and stopped at the wharf. We had reached the point where the St. Lawrence is ten miles wide, and a row boat carried us out into the Lake of the Thousand Islands to Sagastaweka—"the home full of sunshine"—where we were to spend the summer. It is a thickly wooded island, standing high in the water. On one side red granite cliffs catch the sunlight, and in the middle there is a little valley where the golden rod grows shoulder high and tall silver birches shine radiant against the cloudless blue sky.

Days spent among the Islands are like rainbows which have spilt their colours over the world—mornings of gold and green and blue—evenings when sky and water glow with rose and yellow and amethyst. I have never seen such sunsets. The water catches the rays of light and plays with them, shifting and twisting and blending the colors, while the Islands deepen into shadow, and the trees stand out black against the sky.

Nearly every day there was a mirage, like a chain of little islands flung across the horizon; and on one strangely beautiful evening it lingered after sundown, its outlines clear as before, its color dimmed to mist-blue against a flaming sky.

When the night was very still, sky and river were full of shining points of light. The islands mirrored in the water, and in the starlight the trees and their reflections merged into one. On such nights we used to go out in a canoe, glide into the open where there was no sound save the rhythmical drip-drip of water from the paddles, or push through shallow channels, where the silence was broken by the swish of reeds and water-lily pads, or the whirr of a heron rising from the rushes.

The days passed all too quickly in rowing, sailing, canoeing, picnics on the island and swimming. Sometimes Red Indians came to offer us baskets made of sweet hay or birch bark or porcupine quills.

On Sunday evenings we went to service in a bay shaped like a half-moon. The pulpit was a block of granite on the shore, and the congregation sat in boats packed closely together. — From "That Friend of Mine," by JOSEPHINE KELLETT (London: The Swarthmore Press.)

Substitute

Any time you think you are
Lonesome for the sea,
Stand in windy weather
By an old pine tree;
Close your eyes and listen
To the long dull roar
Of rolling waves and breakers
Washing on the shore.

AILEEN L. FISHER.

HERE goes the whole family snooping, wagging, running, waiting, sniffling, frolicking, exploring. Who knows what may be ferreted out during an afternoon's jaunt, when all the brothers and sisters and mother in the canine Scottie family go traveling abroad? They all seem eager for an outing. Like dark birds against a shaft of light, this little family of puppies stand out distinctly against the white background.

Whenever a new series of etchings by Marguerite Kirmse comes out, and this happens about twice a year, one may be sure that "Scottie" will be represented. Though dogs of many types have been the subjects of her drawings, somehow the little shaggy-haired Scotch terrier is usually the favorite.

To a lover of dogs an exhibit of Kirmse etchings is fascinating. Two tiny puppies, for instance, are trying in one etching to reach over the rim of a bucket to get their evening meal. In another, a whole group of little terriers are making their way cautiously down a narrow gangplank while a shaggy-haired one patiently stands at the bottom, apparently waiting for the passageway to be cleared so that he may ascend on his important journey in dogdom.

A flat milk pan is the center of interest for two little Scotties who peer across the contents of the pan at each other, as though engaged in conversation. Beyond a small-paned window, we see a pair of terriers, ears erect, noses set, watching for the visitors who, it appears from the dogs' tenseness, must be distinguished guests arriving for a winter holiday festival.

Other etchings show the dogs in various moods and circumstances. Ears may be drooping as though being reprimanded, while in the next etching they stiffen with expectation. Quizzical and mischievous, pensive and studious, alert and ready to go are some of the attitudes caught by the etcher's needle.

In everyday life Margaret Kirmse is Mrs. George W. Cole, who studied at the School of Animal Painting in London and who attributes most of her success to hard work. She has drawn in pencil, with pen and ink, she has painted in oil, etched, and modeled dogs in bronze. The graceful wolfhound, spaniel, Chow Oriental Pekingese, black Dane and German shepherd dog have all been honored by some medium of her art.

The Beginning of the Opera

The early history of many forms of art is wrapped in obscurity. Even in music, the youngest of the arts, the precise origin of many modern developments is largely a matter of conjecture. The history of opera, fortunately for the historian, is an exception to the rule. All the circumstances which combine to produce the idea of opera are known to us, and every detail of its genesis is established beyond the possibility of doubt.

The invention of opera partook largely of the nature of an accident. Late in the sixteenth century a small band of Florentine amateurs, fired with the enthusiasm for Greek art which was at that time the ruling passion of every cultivated spirit in Italy, set themselves the task of reconstructing the conditions of the Athenian drama. The result of their labours, regarded as an attempted revival of the lost glories of Greek tragedy, was a complete failure; but, unknown to themselves, they produced the germ of that art-form which, as years passed on, was destined, in their own country at least, to reign alone in the affections of the people, and to take the place, so far as the altered conditions permitted, of that national drama which they had fondly hoped to recreate.

The foundations of the new art-form rested upon the theory that the drama of the Greeks was throughout declaimed to a musical accompaniment. The reformers, therefore, dismissed spoken dialogue from their drama, and employed in its place a species of free declamation or recitative, which they called *musica parlante*. The first work in which the new style of composition was used was the "Dafne" of Jacopo Peri, which was privately performed in 1597. No trace survives of this work, nor of the musical dramas by Emilio del Cavaliere and Vincenzo Galilei to which the closing years of the sixteenth century gave birth. But it is best to regard these privately performed works merely as experiments, and to date the actual foundation of opera from the year 1600, when a public performance of Peri's "Euridice" was given at Florence in honour of the marriage of Marie de' Medici and Henry IV. of France. . . .

With all their enthusiasm, the little band of Florentines had too slight an acquaintance with the science of music to give proper effect to the ideas which they originated. Peri built the ship, but it was reserved for the genius of Claudio Monteverde to launch it upon a wider ocean than his predecessor could have dreamed of. Monteverde had been trained in the polyphonic school of Palestrina, but his genius had never acquiesced in the rules and restrictions in which the older masters delighted. He was a poor contrapuntist, and his madrigals are chiefly interesting as a proof of how ill the novel harmonies of which he was the discoverer accorded with the severe purity of the older school But in the new art he found the field his genius required. What had been weakness and license in the madrigal became strength and beauty in the opera. . . . Monteverde produced his "Arianna" in 1607 and his "Orfeo" in 1608, and with these two works started opera upon the path of development which was to culminate in the works of Wagner. — R. A. STREATFIELD, in "The Opera." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

ПРЕОДОЛЕВАНИЕ ИСКУШЕНИЙ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ОДНА молодая особа привыкла с детства читать и запоминать некоторые места из Священного Писания; она любила повторять первый Псалом—и всегда с сознанием своего собственного превосходства. "Блажен муж, который не ходит на совет нечестивых, и не стоит на пути грешных, и не сидит на собрании развратителей." Она понимала этот первый стих, как указание, что она не должна иметь общения с людьми сомнительной репутации или сомнительного поведения. Слово "нечестивые" всегда вызывало в ней представление о каких-то ужасных проступках, о чем-то вроде явного оскорбления, исключавшего таких людей из общества людей порядочных.

Когда она стала лучше понимать Христианскую Науку, ей неожиданно пришло на ум, что "совет нечестивых," быть может, находится в ея собственном сознании. Устоять в критическую минуту жизни от желания совершить какой-нибудь великий грех,—на это способны многие; но требуется сосредоточенность и настойчивость, чтобы найти и удалить из своего собственного сознания такие привычные свойства характера, которые до сих пор могли казаться безвредными. Например, с детства эта молодая особа часто слышала, как о ней говорили: "Она—такой чувствительный ребенок!"—и ей казалось, что это что-то, чем она может гордиться, —до тех пор, пока учение Христианской Науки не выяснило ей, что чувствительность и эгоизм зачастую отрыски одной и той же ветви смертного мышления; а это смертное мышление любит предаваться мрачному самосожалению чтобы привлечь к себе внимание окружающих. Быть может мы и получаем удар по нашему самолюбию, когда мы делаем открытие, что имея в мыслях гордость, себялюбие и своеволие, мы "ходим на совет нечестивых," но это только нам на пользу, раз мы начинаем рассматривать эти свойства характера, как искушение, подлежащее преодолению, и соответственно с ними поступать.

Павел писал Римлянам: "Не будь побежден злом, но побеждай зло добром." Только одним этим путем и можно оказать существенное сопротивление заблуждению и успешно устранить его. Перестать подчиняться таким свойствам, как нетерпение, лень или болезненный пессимизм — еще недостаточно, ибо кроме того должен быть сделан шаг вперед: деятельное, созидательное терпение, трудолюбие и уважение к правам других людей—эти свойства должны овладеть нашими мыслями и таким образом управлять нашей жизнью.

Очень часто бывает, что человек, ушедший с головой в последствия привычного греха, чувствует, что, несмотря на все свои старания, он уже не может спастись: действительно, попытка прибегнуть к человеческой воле или к помощи материальных средств с целью измениться к лучшему, иногда приводит человека в тупик. Вот тут-то и оказывается, что книга текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," труд Mary Baker Eddy и приносит полное исцеление и спасение множеству людей, серьезно эту книгу изучающих; ибо эта практическая религия открывает духовную природу человека, созданного по образу и подобию своего творца— Духа, Бога. Исправление, основанное на понимании и применении Божьяго закона любви, не знает возврата к прошлому, так как духовный прогресс устраняет препятствия. Мы можем успешно противиться злу согласно правилам Истины, которая утверждает, что совершенство есть нормальное состояние человека, идеи божественной Любви.

Mrs. Eddy говорит (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 198): "Когда грех искушает нас, мы должны сознавать, что зло происходит не от Бога, добра, но что оно—ложное верование, личных чувств и если мы будем отрицать право над собою этих чувств и признавать, что человеком управляет Бог, Дух, а не материальные законы, — искушение исчезнет." Многие злом, мужественно и стойко сопротивляясь искушению греха, еще недопускают в себе духовной способности противостоять также и натиску болезни. Великий Образец, Христос Иисус, исцелял от того и другого, от греха и от болезни, и учил своих последователей предъявлять права на божественное наследие, как здоровья, так и нравственной свободы. Религия должна утверждать веру в Бога, как в великого Целителя всякой нужды и в этом Христианская Наука занимает передовые позиции. В "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 241), Mrs. Eddy пишет: "Тело и разум взаимно дополняют друг друга в деле спасения человека; ибо больной человек войдет в рай не скорее, чем грешный. и Христианство Христа изгоняет недуги так же, как и всякого рода грехи." Многие, искренно ищущие, уже и теперь доказывают нам, что уступать болезням настолько же неосновательно, как уступать искушению греха.

Если кто нибудь чувствует себя подавленным последствиями греха или болезни, пусть он "благодатью" укрепит свое сердце. На какой-бы глубине ложных заблуждений ни пребывал человек, любовь Бога повсюду разыщет и освободит его. На том самом месте, где он находится, он может начать расти духовно, преграждать путь внушениям зла и сбрасывать тиранию так-называемого физического закона. Болезнь, так же как, и грех, может иногда сделаться привычным мышлением, но, благодаря могуществу божественного Принципа, мы можем действительно подняться выше греха и болезни, так как они оба нереальны. Мы должны пересматривать наши мысли и отбрасывать из них те, которые не Богоподобны, твердо придерживаясь всего любовного и честного. Так мы сможем преодолеть всякое внушение, которое хотело бы вселить в нас веру в силу, отдельную от Бога, добра.

Иаков сказал: "С великою радостью принимайте, когда впадаете в различные искушения." И мы тоже должны радоваться каждой возможности познать доброту Бога и Его ведесущие. Все, что привлекает нас ближе к Богу, и дает нам постоянное сознание Его нежной заботливости, приносит с собою глубокую благодарность, которая быстро инспреверает внушение зла. Бывают минуты, когда заблуждение как будто очень близко; но вспомним, что в действительности один только Бог везде,—и обратимся к Нему с полным доверием; ибо Он дает "всем просто и без упреков."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Overcoming Temptation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE young woman who had been brought up to read and memorize certain portions of the Scriptures, was always inclined to repeat the first Psalm with a degree of self-righteousness. The first verse, "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful," meant to her that she must refuse to mingle with persons whose character or actions were at all questionable. The word "ungodly" had always conveyed the impression of some flagrant misdemeanor, the sort of open wrongdoing that separated people from social contacts of the right sort.

After some progress in the study of Christian Science, it came to her as a surprise that "the counsel of the ungodly" might come from within her own thinking. Many people will rise to the sudden emergency of resisting a desire to sin greatly; but consecration and persistence are required to detect and eradicate clinging habits of thinking which heretofore may have been considered harmless. From babyhood, for example, the remark had frequently been made concerning this young woman in her hearing, "She is such a sensitive child," and this seemed something to be proud of until the teachings of Christian Science made it clear to her that sensitiveness and selfishness spring many times from the same branch of mortal thinking, which would indulge in sullen self-pity to attract attention. Although it may be something of a shock to self-righteousness to find that by entertaining thoughts of pride, egotism, and self-will we have been walking "in the counsel of the ungodly," progress is assured once these are recognized as temptations to be overcome, and are handled as such.

Paul wrote to the Romans, "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." This is the only really efficient way to resist and successfully eliminate error. It is not enough merely to cease to humor impatience, indolence, or morbid sullenness, for forward steps must be taken; and active, constructive patience, industry, and consideration for the rights of others must take possession of thought, and so govern our lives.

One who seems engulfed in the effects of habitual sin may feel that he has tried earnestly, without avail, to redeem himself. Reform based on human will or material efforts is, in fact, oftentimes confusing. Here is where the study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, has brought permanent healing and salvation to great numbers of earnest students; for this practical religion reveals the spiritual nature of man, made in the image and likeness of his creator—Spirit, God. Redemption founded on the understanding and application of God's law of love knows no relapse, for spiritual progress removes obstructions. We may successfully resist evil according to the rule of Truth, which maintains perfection as the normal condition of man, the idea of divine Love.

Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 198), "When tempted to sin, we should know that evil proceedeth not from God, good, but is a false belief of the personal senses; and if we deny the claims of these senses and recognize man as governed by God, Spirit, not by material laws, the temptation will disappear." Many individuals courageously and steadfastly oppose the temptation to sin, but do not yet admit their spiritual ability also to withstand the clamorings of disease. The great Exemplar, Christ Jesus, healed both sin and disease, and taught his followers that they should claim their divine heritage of health as well as of moral freedom. Religion should acknowledge faith in God as the great Healer, available for every need; and Christian Science takes this advanced position. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 241) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Body and mind are correlated in man's salvation; for man will no more enter heaven sick than as a sinner, and Christ's Christianity casts out sickness as well as sin of every sort." Many sincere seekers today are proving that they need not surrender to sickness, any more than to the temptation to commit sin.

If there is any person who feels overwhelmed by the effects either of sin or of disease, let him take heart of grace. None is so completely submerged in false belief but that the love of God can reach and deliver him. Right where he is he may begin to grow spiritually, thwart the suggestions of evil, and overthrow the tyranny of so-called physical law. Disease as well as sin may sometimes become a habit of thought, but with the power of divine Principle we may effectually rise above both, since they are equally unreal. We should examine our thoughts, and reject those that are un-Godlike, holding fast to whatever is lovely and honest. Thus can we overcome every suggestion that would have us believe in a power apart from God, good.

James said, "Count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations;" and we, too, may rejoice over every opportunity to know God's goodness and ever-presence. Whatever draws us closer to God and instills an abiding consciousness of His tender care, brings with it a deep gratitude which quickly overturns the suggestions of evil. There may be times when error seems very near, but let us remember that God is the only presence, and turn to Him with full assurance; for He "giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Where Twined the Path

The western waves of ebbing day
Rolled o'er the glen their level way;
Each purple peak, each flinty spire,
Was bathed in floods of living fire.
But not a setting beam could glow
Within the dark ravines below,
Where twined the path, in shadow hid,
Round many a rocky pyramid,
Shooting abruptly from the dell
Its thunder-splintered pinnacle;
Round many an insulated mass,
The native bulwarks of the pass,
Huge as the tower which builders vain
Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain.
Their rocky summits, split and rent,
Formed turret, dome, or battlement,
Or seemed fantastically set
With cupola or minaret,
Wild crests as pagod ever decked,
Or mosque of eastern architect.
Nor were these earth-born castles bare,
Nor lacked they many a banner fair;
For, from their shivered brows displayed,
Far o'er the unfathomable glade,
All twinkling with the dew-drop sheen,
The brier-rose fell in streamers green,
And creeping shrubs of thousand dyes,
Waved in the west-winds summer sighs.

Boon nature scattered, free and wild,
Each plant or flower, the mountain's child.
Here eglantine embalmed the air,
Hawthorne and hazel mingled there;
The primrose pale, and violet flower,
Found in each cliff a narrow bower; . . .
Aloft, the ash and warrior oak
Cast anchor in the rifted rock;
And higher yet, the pine-tree hung
His shattered trunk, and frequent flung,
Where seemed the cliffs to meet on high,
His boughs athwart the narrowed sky.
Highest of all, where white peaks glanced,
Where glistening streamers waved and danced,
The wanderer's eye could barely view
The summer heaven's delicious blue;
So wondrous wild, the whole might seem
The scenery of a fairy dream.

—From "The Lady of the Lake," by SIR WALTER SCOTT.

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STOCKS AGAIN SINK TO LOWER PRICE GROUND

Numerous Declines Ranging From One to More Than Three Points

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The stock market had another sinking spell today with numerous declines ranging from 1 to more than 3 points, but short covering in the late dealings reduced losses by about half.

Losses of about 2 to 3 points occurred in Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, Public Service of New Jersey, Corn Products and Union Pacific, but were reduced by about a point later.

Extreme losses of more than 4 points occurred in Texas Gulf Sulphur and Norfolk & Western.

Turnover approximated 1,050,000 shares.

The breaking of recent resistance levels, and the adverse effect of the attempt upon the life of the President-Elect, were mentioned by brokers as influencing selling. The rails, as a group, have held above their low levels of the last four months, but industrials and utilities have broken through.

Adverse Sentiment

Some brokers expressed the opinion that the short interest had increased substantially, thus tending to improve the market's technical position. Considerable real liquidation was reported, however. The breaking of the lower resistance levels of the last four months by industrial and utility averages undoubterly had an adverse effect upon sentiment, although chart theorists pointed out that breaking of the low level of the trading range by the rails would be necessary to "confirm" a declining tendency.

Although the report of the National Transportation Committee was described as "constructive" in many quarters, it was pointed out that the candor with which it discussed such matters as topheavy capital structures may have prompted some selling of securities. Some railroad interests had been anxious to have the legal lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation broadened, which the report opposed. Nevertheless, progress in working out refunding plans was reported. Announcement that the Baltimore & Ohio's plan of refunding its $63,250,000 bond maturity has been made effective, is expected shortly.

Bears on the utility stocks have been making the most of discussions of rate reductions, and the New York Public Service Commission's report, hinting that utilities should introduce rate reductions, although explaining that the commission would continue to attempt to obtain cuts by its practice of negotiation, attracted attention.

Bonds Generally Lower

Still a bit unstable from the impact of Tuesday's selling wave, the bond market displayed heaviness in most departments today.

In the place of yesterday's irregular improvement in rail values, there was a recurrence of selling through that division which brought another crop of losses ranging from fractions to more than a point, indications of a gain in weekly carloadings and the favorable reception accorded in some quarters to the National Transportation Committee's report, were not potent enough as influences to turn the tide.

The Treasury list of the United States Government group was again subject to mild pressure involving losses extending to ¼ of a point in the 3⅜s of 1943-47, the 3¼s and 3s. Liberty loans were firm with price variations narrow.

There were a few firm spots in the foreign division, but selling again predominated in most sections. Several of German loans widened their losses of yesterday, and pressure continued on certain of the Japanese, Australian and South American obligations.

In other departments trading was in limited volume, and price changes were generally narrow. Utility loans were mixed; many industrials were inclined to sag. Willys-Overland 6½s, which broke sharply yesterday on the receivership action, suffered a further loss of a point.

IRREGULAR GRAIN PRICES AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (AP)—Wheat values showed stubborn resistance to selling pressure today, and averaged a little higher despite weakness of securities.

A strengthening factor was export purchases of about 1,250,000 bushels of Canadian wheat. Unfavorable crop reports from domestic winter wheat territory were also influential.

Wheat closed firm, ⅛-⅜ above yesterday's finish, corn unchanged to ¼ lower, oats ⅛ off, and provisions unchanged to a decline of 2c.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.47½	.47¾	.47⅛	.47¾	+ ⅜
July	.48⅛	.48⅜	.47⅞	.48⅜	+ ⅜
September	.49⅝	.49½	.49	.49½	+ ⅛
	Corn				
May	.25½	.25½	.25½	.25⅜	— ⅛
July	.27⅛	.27⅛	.26⅝	.27	— ⅛
September	.28½	.28⅝	.28⅛	.28⅜	— ⅛
	Oats				
May	.16¾	.16⅞	.16¾	.16¾	— ⅛
	Lard				
May	3.85	3.87	3.85	3.85	
July	3.95	3.97	3.95	3.95	—.02
September	4.05	4.07	4.05	4.05	

Kansas City Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.41½	.41	.41¼	
July	.41⅜	.41⅜	.41¾	
September	.43½	.42⅝	.43	

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.48⅜	.47¾	.48½	⅜
July	.49⅛	.48¾	.49½	¾
September	.50¾	.49¾	.50⅝	⅝

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD

New York Central Railroad, as lessee of the Boston & Albany Railroad, has filed with Department of Public Utilities report of the latter for the December quarter which shows a net loss of $862,023 after all charges. This compares with net loss of $986,475 in the previous quarter and loss of $1,072,211 in the December, 1931, quarter. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, a net loss of $3,944,390 was shown compiled from quarterly reports. This compares with net loss in 1931 of $3,485,278.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

By the Associated Press

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 16	Feb. 15
5⅛	4	..	Adams Express	700	4¾	4		4¼	
15¾	10	3	Adams Millis	100	10½	10½	10½	10	
10½	6¾		Addressograph	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		
10½	9¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1300	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅞	
64½	56	3	Air Reduction	2500	58½	54⅝	58½	56½	
13⅝	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	400	12½	12	12	12½	
1⅝	1	..	Alleghany Corp	100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	2	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2	2	2	3¼	
2½	2	..	Alleghany pf vw	100	2	2	2		
89⅝	80½	61	Allied Chem	11100	77¾	73	76⅜	78½	
121½	118⅝	7	Allied Chem pf	100	120½	120½	120½	121	
9	6¾	..	Allis Chalmers	100	6½	6¼	6½	6⅝	
22	20	2	Amerada	1400	21½	20¾	21	21¼	
12½	10	..	Am Bank Note	4100	9⅞	9¾	9⅞		
1⅛	1⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12	10	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	10½	10	10½	10	
62⅝	54	4	Am Can	9400	56½	55	55½	56¼	
128¾	123½	7	Am Can pf	100	120½	120½	120½	120¾	
8	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	7	6¾	6¾	7¼	
22¾	18	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	18½	18	18	18	
10⅜	8¾	..	Am European	100	8¾	8¾	8¾		
8½	5⅝	..	Am & For Pow	2100	6	5¾	5⅞	6	
14	9⅝	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	11¼	10½	11⅜	11¼	
12	7⅝	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	9	9	9		
9¼	6¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	
6½	4⅛	..	Am Ice	200	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
8⅝	6⅝	..	Am Interantional	1400	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6½	
2¼	¼	..	Am La Fr pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	
8¼	5⅛	..	Am Locomotive	400	6¾	6½	6½	..	
33¼	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	..	
5½	3⅜	..	Am Metal	100	3½	3½	3½	..	
9¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	900	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	
24½	18⅜	3	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	17½	16¾	16¾		
21½	14⅞	2½	Am P&L 5% pf	400	13½	12½	12½	13⅝	
7⅝	6	..	Am Radiator	1100	5⅞	5½	5¾	5¾	
10⅝	7¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	700	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅞	
22⅝	20¾	3	Am Safety Razor	100	21½	21½	21½		
14⅝	11¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1100	13⅜	11⅞	12¾	13¾	
35⅛	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	31	31	31	..	
27	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	23	23	23	..	
7⅝	5¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	6	5¾	5¾	6⅛	
56	40	7f	Am Steel F pf	10	45	45	45	..	
35¼	31⅞	2½f	Am Stores	100	33	33	33	33½	
27½	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	26¾	25½	25½	26⅝	
82¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	83½	83½	83½	..	
109¾	98¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	14100	100⅝	99⅜	100⅝	100¾	
18⅞	11⅜	..	Am Type F pf	60	12	11⅜	11⅜	12	
19½	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	1100	14	13⅜	13⅝	14½	
16¾	13½	1	Am WW&E ct	400	13	12½	12½	..	
5⅝	4	..	Am Woolen	100	4½	4½	4½	4	
26¾	23½	..	Am Woolen pf	500	23½	22⅝	22¾	23½	
⅜	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	
8¾	6⅛	..	Anaconda Cop	2100	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾	
10¼	9	.60	Anchor Cap	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..	
12	10¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	10¾	
49¼	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	47½	47½	47½	..	
1⅜	1⅜	..	Armour Ill A	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
1¼	⅞	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11½	7½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	9¼	9	9	7⅞	
5¼	4	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	..	
48½	39	..	Atchison T&SF	9000	41½	38½	39½	41½	
66	54⅞	5	Atchison pf	117	65	64¼	64¼	65	
23¾	19¼	..	Atl Coast Line	1400	22½	21¼	22¼	23¾	
17¼	15¼	1	Atl Refining	700	15½	15½	15¼	15⅞	
56½	40	4f	Auburn Auto	4400	40	38½	39½	40	
1	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1	
7¾	5¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
			—B—						
6¾	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	
15⅝	11	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	11⅝	11½	11½	12½	
11⅜	8⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	2400	10⅜	9¼	10	10⅜	
14	6½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	13	11¾	12½	13	
73	70	6½	Bamberger pf	20	70	70	70	73	
4¼	3¾	..	Barnsdall A	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅞	
12	8½	..	Beatrice Cream	100	8½	8½	8½	..	
50	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	48	48	48		
4¾	3⅞	..	Belding Hem	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
65½	63¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	..	
12½	8⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	8½	8¼	8¼	8½	
16⅛	13	..	Bethlehem Steel	1700	13⅜	13	13⅜	13⅝	
33⅞	28	..	Beth Steel pf	400	30⅜	30	30	30½	
5¾	4¾	..	Blaw Knox	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
14¾	12	..	Bohn Alum & Br	700	12	11½	11¾	12	
26⅜	19⅝	2f	Borden	2700	21	20¼	20½	21	
9¾	7¾	..	Borg Warner	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	
5⅛	3¾	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4½	3¾	3¾	4	
38	25½	..	Brooklyn Man T	4100	27	26¼	26¾	27¼	
79⅜	70	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	74½	74¼	74¼		
82	72	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	72¼	72	72¼	72½	
2¼	2⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..	
⅝	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	½	½	½	..	
2¼	1⅞	..	Budd Wheel	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅜	1⅛	..	Bulova Watch	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..	
8¼	6¾	.40	Burroughs Add	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞	
9¼	6	..	Bush Term debt	40	6	6	6	6	
23½	13⅛	7	Bush T Bldg pf	10	16	16	16	..	
⅞	¾	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	⅞	¾	¾		
15	11¾	..	Byers	1100	11⅝	11½	11½	11½	
			—C—						
10¾	8⅜	..	Calif Packing	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
3½	2¾	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	2¾	2½	2½	..	
3	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2	2	2	2½	
10⅜	8½	1	Canada Dry	1100	8¾	8½	8½	8¾	
14⅝	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	3400	9⅞	9¼	9¾	9¾	
50	39½	..	Case Thresh	7100	40¼	38⅝	39⅞	40½	
60	48½	4	Case Thresh pf	110	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¾	
9¼	6¼	.50	Caterpillar Trac	100	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
9	5¾	..	Celanese Corp	200	6	6	6	5⅞	
19⅜	14	1½	Central Aguirre	400	18½	18	18½	18⅜	
33⅜	23¼	..	Century Ribbon	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	24	
8⅝	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	100	7	7	7	7	
20⅞	17¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	18⅛	18	18	18¼	
20¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2100	18	16¼	16¾	17¾	
30½	26¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	6100	27¾	26⅜	27	27⅝	
3	1⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	1200	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	2¼	
8⅜	5⅛	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	5⅝	5	5	5⅝	
3½	2⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	2½	2¼	2¼	2½	
6¼	3⅜	..	Chi & N'western	1100	4¼	4	4	4¼	
9¼	5⅞	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	6½	6½	6½	7	
3⅜	2⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	3¼	2⅞	3¼	3	
5⅝	3⅜	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	4	4	4	4	
7½	5⅛	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	4	
8½	5½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	6	6	6	6¼	
8¼	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	20	7½	7	7½	..	
4	3½	..	Childs Company	300	3¼	3¼	3¼		
17¼	10⅜	1	Chrysler	6500	11½	10⅜	11	11½	
13	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	800	12	10½	10⅝	12	
81	66	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	1000	67⅛	65⅞	65⅞	..	
5	3½	..	Collins & Aikman	200	3½	3½	3½	..	
		8	Colo F & I pf	20	17	17	17		
17¾	13¼	1	Columbia Gas	3400	13⅜	12	12¾	13⅝	
77⅝	68	6	Columbia G pf A	200	69	69	69		
10⅝	9½	..	Columbia Pic vtc	300	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9½	
35⅞	27¼	2	Columbian Carb	1900	29¼	28	28⅜	29¼	
76½	72⅜	6½	Comm Cred 1 pf	100	75	75	75	75	
24½	23	3	Comm Cred A	300	23	22¾	23	23	
25	18½	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	22¾	22	22	23⅞	
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Trv cv pf	200	95⅜	95½	95⅝	95¼	
12¼	9¾	.60	Comm Solvents	4000	10⅛	10	10	10¼	
2⅞	2	..	Comwlth & So	3800	2⅛	2	2	2	
50	35	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	34¼	34¼	34¼	35¼	
8⅝	7⅛	.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
11⅞	6	..	Consol Film I pf	500	10½	9¾	9⅞	9¾	
63¼	48	4	Consol Gas	25000	49¼	47¾	48⅞	48⅛	
99	94½	5	Consol Gas pf	500	94½	93¾	93¾	94⅝	
5½	3	½	Consol Laundries	800	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3¾	
6⅝	5½	..	Consol Oil	200	5¾	5½	5½	5⅞	
⅝	⅜	..	Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	1⅜	..	Container A	100	3½	3½	3½		
42½	38½	2	Cont Can	1000	39⅜	38¼	38¾	39⅜	
17¼	14⅞	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	15¼	
2¾	1½	..	Cont Motors	200	1½	1½	1½	1½	
6¼	5¼	..	Cont Oil	2000	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	
56⅜	52	3	Corn Products	1900	52⅞	49½	50⅞	52¾	
4¼	3½	..	Coty	200	4	4	4	4¼	
28⅞	24⅝	2f	Cream of Wheat	100	26½	25⅞	26½	26½	
19	14¾	..	Crown Cork & S	200	16	16	16	..	
24	17⅞	..	Crucible Steel pf	50	20	20	20	20	
4½	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	30	4	4	4	..	
15	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	12¾	12¾	12¾	..	
11⅞	7½	..	Curtis Publishing	500	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	
23½	21	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	21	21	21	21	
2½	1⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright	1500	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
48⅝	35	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	35	
3⅞	2¾	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..	
80	75½	7	Cushman 7%	20	80	80	80	..	
			—D—						
4⅞	7	..	Davison Chem	500	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
6	2⅛	.60	Davega St	400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
58¼	45	6	Del & Hudson	2400	46¾	44½	45	47	
27⅜	20½	..	Del Lack & W	2900	22⅞	21	21¾	23	
19¼	18¼	1	Diamond Match	500	18¾	18½	18½	18¾	
28	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	26¾	26¾	26¾		
15¾	12⅞	1f	Dome Mines	4600	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅜	
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	800	10¾	10½	10⅜	10¾	
3¾	2½	..	Dresser B	200	3	3	3	3½	
41½	34⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	7300	35¾	34⅜	35½	35½	
102	100	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	101½	101½	101½	..	
			—E—						
1⅝	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	
61⅜	54	3	Eastman Kodak	2700	54½	51⅜	52⅜	54⅜	
20⅞	15	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	5600	15⅞	14	14¼	15½	
88	85	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	85	85	85		
1¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7⅞	4⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4500	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4⅝	
20½	12½	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	1200	12⅝	12	12⅝	12½	
25½	22⅜	2	Elec Sto Battery	1000	21⅜	21	21	22⅜	
31	29½	3	Endicott Johnson	200	29½	29½	29½		
38	34½	2	Engineers PS 6pf	300	28¼	28¼	28¼		
35	26	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	26½	26½	26½	26½	
11	8⅞	1½	Equitable Off Big	200	9	9	9	9	
6½	5	..	Erie RR	100	5	5	5	5¼	
7¾	5¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	6	6	6	..	
5¼	4½	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	4	4	4	..	
			—F—						
54	42	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	51	50½	50½	..	
13¼	11½	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	11½	11½	11½	..	
3½	2½	..	Fed Water Serv	100	2½	2½	2½	..	
18¾	15¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	800	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15½	
63⅝	51	6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	51	51	51		
56	47½	2½	First Nat Stores	3500	49	47⅝	47⅞	47⅞	
8	7½	..	Florsheim Shoe A	200	7½	7½	7½	7½	
20½	17¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	700	17⅜	17¼	17¼	18	
2½	1½	..	Fox Film A	100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
22⅞	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	23	22⅞	23⅞	22	
26⅞	20⅜	2	Freeport Texas	4500	22⅜	20⅝	20¾	22¾	
			—G—						
1⅜	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	2¾	..	Gen Am Inv	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19¾	13⅝	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1800	17	16½	16½	17⅜	
7⅞	6⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	200	6½	6⅜	6½	6½	
15¼	13	2	Gen Baking	1000	14	13⅝	14	14½	
105½	105	8	Gen Baking pf	20	105	105	105	105	
1¼	1⅛	..	Gen Cable	200	1½	1½	1½		
16⅝	12¾	.40	Gen Electric	4500	13½	13	13	13⅜	
27⅞	22¾	2	Gen Foods	5300	23¼	22¾	23	23⅝	
1½	1	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	1	1	1	1	
9¼	7	6c	Gen G & E cv pf	800	7½	7	7½	..	
41½	38½	3	Gen Mills	400	40½	39¾	40½	40	
98	96	6	Gen Mills pf	200	98	98	98		
14⅞	11⅜	*1	Gen Motors	22500	13⅝	12	12¼	13½	
77¼	68¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	10	70	68¾	68¾	70½	
3½	2¾	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3½	3½	3½	3	
30⅞	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	500	18½	18½	18½	19½	
⅞	⅝	..	Gen Realty	700	½	⅝	⅝	½	
6⅛	3½	..	Gen Refractories	100	3½	3½	3½		
20½	14¾	1	Gillette Saf Ras	2700	15½	14¾	15¾	15⅝	
75	70	5	Gillette S R pf	300	71	70	71	70½	
6	5	..	Glidden	100	5	5	5		
4⅜	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	3000	3½	3	3⅜		
16⅛	13½	1.20	Gold Dust	300	13⅝	13½	13½	14	
6⅛	4	..	Goodrich	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
18¾	10⅜	..	Goodyear	400	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11⅞	
45	27⅞	2	Goodyear 1pf	300	30¾	29¾	29¾	32	
13¾	11	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	11	11	11	11½	
2½	1½	..	Graham Paige	200	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝	
5¼	4⅛	..	Granby	300	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	..	
34½	26½	3	Grand Un pf	100	28½	26½	26½	..	
11⅜	7⅜	..	Great Nor pf	1200	8¾	8½	8⅝	9	
7	5½	..	Great Nor Ore	1500	5⅝	5½	5⅝	..	
10⅛	7	..	Great West Sug	700	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾	
1¼	⅞	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1	
12⅛	9	..	Gulf States Steel	200	8⅞	8¾	8¾	..	
			—H—						
28⅛	26½	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	27	27	27	27	
14¼	10	..	Hahn D S pf	100	10	10	10	10	
4⅛	3⅜	..	Hall Printing	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..	
1¼	⅞	..	Hartman Corp B	100	¼	¼	¼	..	
80	72½	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	72½	72½	72½	..	
7	3½		Holland Furnace	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
51½	50	4.20	Household Fin pf	300	50⅝	50½	50½	..	

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 16	Feb. 15
18⅛	12	..	Houston Oil	200	12	12	12	12½	
3½	2½	..	Houston Oil new	100	2½	2½	2½	2½	
7¾	5½	.40	Howe Sound	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7	
5½	3⅝	..	Hudson Motor	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	
3½	2¼	..	Hupp Motors	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
			—I—						
15⅛	11¼	..	Ill Central	700	13¼	12¼	12½	13¼	
38¼	32½	4	Ill Central LL	40	37¼	37¼	37¼	..	
⅝	½	..	Indian Motor	100	⅝	½	½		
38⅝	28½	2	Indus Rayon	2100	35	33	34⅛	35¾	
31½	21	1	Ingersoll-Rand	400	32	31	31½	33	
7⅛	4¼	..	Interboro Rap T	1400	5½	4⅝	5¼	5	
97½	85¼	6	Int Business M	600	87⅝	85¼	85¾	88¾	
4½	2⅜	.20	Int Carriers	100	3¾	3	⅝ 3¾	3¾	
9	4	..	Int Cement	300	7½	7⅜	7⅝	..	
¾	½	..	Int Combustion	500	½	½	½	½	
25¼	15¾	1.20	Int Harvester	9100

AYRES CITES THE DANGERS OF INFLATION

Says Expansion of Bank Credit Is Needed to Help Prices

In a bulletin devoted to a discussion of the various bills before Congress embodying projects for inflation, Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president, the Cleveland Trust Company, comes to the following conclusions:

1. So long as we keep our paper money redeemable in gold on the present basis we cannot print and circulate enough additional currency to cause any considerable increase in our general price levels.

2. We do most of our business with checks and not with currency. About nine-tenths of our money is bank deposits on which we draw checks, and only about one-tenth is currency. To restore purchasing power and lift prices we need to expand our bank credit which has greatly decreased during the depression, and we do not need to increase the currency of which we now have more than when the recession began.

3. As long as we retain our present money redeemable in gold we cannot raise our price levels through increasing our supply of money unless we can also succeed in raising the price levels of the rest of the world, for gold prices of staple commodities freely entering into international trade are world prices, and in the long run control general price levels.

4. We cannot decrease by law the gold content of the dollar, for the attempt to do so would involve long debate in the Congress during which people would attempt to convert their present money into gold in the hope that Congress would convert their gold into an increased number of dollars. The resulting gold run would carry us off the gold basis.

5. The Supreme Court has declared that contracts promising to pay in dollars equivalent to gold dollars of the present weight and fineness are valid whether our money is on the gold basis or not. Our federal bonds, nearly all our state and municipal bonds, and most of our corporate bonds, are contracts to pay carrying that sort of gold payment provision.

6. If the gold content of the dollar could be reduced its effect in raising domestic price levels would probably be disappointingly gradual.

7. A moderate controlled currency inflation based on present gold standards would not raise prices. A currency inflation sufficient to raise prices would carry us off gold and become uncontrollable.

ROOSEVELT ATTACK AFFECTS MONEY MART

PARIS, Feb. 16 (AP)—The attack on President-Elect Roosevelt accentuated the disturbance of the dollar exchange market, already heavy as a result of the banking situation in Michigan.

The dollar dropped 8 centimes today from yesterday's close, reaching 25.4775 francs. Today's close was 25.49 francs. The market was irregular, with some holders attempting to sell dollars and others seeking to cover short commitments.

DIVIDENDS

American Business Shares, Inc., declared an initial dividend of 3 cents a share, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15. The dividend covers the period from the inception of the trust on Oct. 1, 1932.

Electric Bond & Share Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the $6 preferred stock and the regular quarterly payment of $1.25 on the $5 preferred stock, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 6.

American Laundry Machinery Company declared a dividend of 10 cents a share on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20.

Southern Colorado Power Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the cumulative 7 per cent preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 28.

American & General Securities Corporation declared a dividend of 7½ cents on the class A common and the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the $3 cumulative preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 17.

Crown Willamette Paper Company declared a dividend of $1 on the first preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 13.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

Associates Investment Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable March 31 to stock of record March 21.

Laclede Gas Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

Green Mountain Power Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on $6 preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Reliance International Corporation declared a dividend of 50 cents on the $3 cumulative convertible preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Engineers Public Service Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the $5 convertible preferred, $1.37½ on the $5.50 cumulative preferred and $1.50 on the $6 cumulative preferred, all payable April 1 to stock of record March 6.

Merrimac Hat Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common, and $1 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 16.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

Wheat, No. 2 red	$.67¼	$.68⅜	$.75⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.40	.40¾	.51
Oats, 2 white	.27	.27¼	.37
Flour	3.60	3.70	4.55
Beef, family	10.75	11.00	17.00
Pork	14.50	14.25	17.50
Lard	.0460	.0475	.0520
Cotton, Mid Up	.0600	.0615	.0660
Zinc	.0265	.0270	.0282
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, bll Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05	.05	.0675
Tin	.2262	.2262	.2190
Rubber	.02⅛	.02⅛	.0410
Sugar	.0390	.0390	.0415
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Print cloth	.02¼	.02¼	.03⅛

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Feb. 16—The weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Feb. 16 1933	Feb. 9, 1933
Circulation	£385,073	£387,380
Public deposits	15,849	13,501
Private deposits	139,093	133,465
Bankers accounts	103,327	100,899
Other accounts	32,766	32,566
Government securities	90,858	90,308
Other securities	29,387	29,270
Discounts and advcs.	17,417	17,121
Securities	52,873	45,584
Reserves	34.1%	30.9%
Prop res to liab	132,947	127,934
Bullion	2%	2%
Bank rate		

GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK

CHICAGO, Feb 16—Report of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company for year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, shows net income of $248,681 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 45 cents on 552,120 shares, compard with $1,325,910, or $2.40 a share, in 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33½	33
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	36	33½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	11½	11
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	70¼	70⅛
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	32½	32½
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	75½	75⅛
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33¼	32
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	79¼	79
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	85½	85½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	75½	74½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	68	68
Amer Smelting 5se '47	86	84⅞
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	104⅝	104
Amer T&T 5s '65	103¾	103½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¼	106⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93	93
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73	71⅞
Associated Oil 6s '35	103⅜	103⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	85	84½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¾	93⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92¾	92¾
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	14½	14½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	74	74
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	54⅛	54⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	54	53⅜
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	41	40¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	73½	73
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	74	72½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	65	65
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	30¼	28¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	43¼	40
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	67¼	66½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	40	40
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	46⅜	45
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108¼	107⅞
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	88¼	88⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	90⅜	90⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	86	85½
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	8	8
Boston & Maine 5s '55	69¼	69
Boston & Maine 5s '67	69⅛	69
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106½	106½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	93⅜	92
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	109⅞	109¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102¾	102¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	106⅛	106¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	42½	41½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	64¾	64¾
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	106⅛	106⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	82¾	82¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	82½	82½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82¾	82
Can Nat Rly 4½s '68	82	82
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	84¼	84
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	86⅞	86⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	87	85⅜
Can North 4½s '35	96½	96½
Can North deb 6½s '46	98	97½
Can North deb 7s '40	99½	99½
Can Pacific deb 4s	57	56¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	66	65½
Can Pacific 4½s '60 stock	64	62½
Can Pacific 5s '44	82¾	82¼
Can Branch Union Pas 4s	33½	33⅛
Can District Tel 5s	106¾	106¾
Can of Ga con 5s '45	11½	11½
Can of Ga 5s C '59	4¾	4½
Can Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	69⅞	69⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	79⅝	78
Cen Pacific 5s '60	59	58¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	94¾	94¾
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	29¼	29¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	70½	68
Ches & O con 5s '39	104½	104½
Ches & O 4½s B	90¼	90¼
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	87	87
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	90¾	90
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	85¼	85
Chicago B ¾ Q rfg 5s '71	92	89
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	10	9¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	32	31
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	46¼	45⅞
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	48	47⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4¾	4½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	17¾	16¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	17⅞	17⅝
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	11¼	11
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '37	18½	18½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	17⅞	17⅞
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	24½	23¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	24¼	22¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	12¼	12
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	105⅝	105⅜
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100½	100½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113	113
Chile Copper 5s '47	41½	40
Chi Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	99	99
Chi Un Terminal 5s 2000 C	102¼	102
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	53¾	53½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	45⅝	45⅞
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	62	60½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	68¾	68⅝
Colonial Oil 6s '38	36⅛	36½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	26	26
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	33¾	33½
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	83⅝	82
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	83½	82
Columbus Ry Pr L 6½s '43	104¼	104¼
Com Credit Co 5½s '36	100	96¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100⅝	100¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	103⅝	103½
Con Gas 4½s '51	100	99⅝
Con Gas 5s '57	102¼	101¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105⅞	105¼
Consum Pow unit 5s '52	105	105
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '36	1	1
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	79	79
Del Pow & Le 4½s '71	101¾	101¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	32	32
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	34¼	34
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	11½	11½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	15¼	15
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	94½	94½
Detroit Ed 5s '40	99	99
Detroit Ed 5s '52	99	98½
Detroit Ed 5s '58	12	12
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	81	80¼
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	60	60
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104¾	104⅝
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	2½	2½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27	25
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	48¼	47½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27	25
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	50	50
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	3	2⅝
Gannett 6s '43	78	78
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103½	103½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85½	85¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	70½	70½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '35	90½	88
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99½	99½
Great Northern 4½s '61	76	76
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	41	40¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	41	41
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	45	45
Great Northern 7s '36 A	54¼	52¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '52	45½	45¼
Houston Oil 5½s '40	46½	46½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	33	32¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	52	52
Humble Oil 5s '37	103¾	103¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¾	106
Ill Central 4s '52	61	61
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	56	54¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	35	34½
Ill Central 6½s '35	71½	70¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	47½	46½
Ill Central Litch	58	58
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	33¾	33¾
Interlake Iron Cop 5s '51	40½	40½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	57¼	53½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18¼	17
Inter Rap Transit 7s '32	65	64¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	58	56½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	4	4
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	47	46
Int Paper 6s '55	12	11⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s A	26½	26½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	27½	27
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	31	29¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '56	28	27
Inv Equity Corp 5s B xw '48	84½	84½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	52	52
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	62	62
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	103	102¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	56¾	56½
Kan City Term rfg 5s '50	52¼	52⅛
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	92¾	92
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	89	89
Kings Co El 4s '49	76¾	75¼
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	108	108
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	94¼	93
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	81	81
Lehigh Val Term 5s	40	40
Loew's Inc 6s '41	66½	66½
Long Island gen 4s '38	98¼	98¼
Long Island rfg 4s '49	90¾	90
L&N uni 4s '40	88	87¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	70¾	70
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	73½	73
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	75	75
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	36	32½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	86	86
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	98	98
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	76¼	76
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	37	36½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	37½	37½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	53¼	53½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	82¾	82½
Mo K&T pl 4s B '62	63¼	63½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	40	40
Mo K&T pl 5s A '62	23	22¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	9¾	9
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	22½	22½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	22½	21¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	22	22
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	22¼	21¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	22	22
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8½	8¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	5	5
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	57¼	77½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	81	80¼
Nat Steel 5s '56	78	78
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	105½	105
New Eng T&T 5s '52	108	108
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	87	87
N O T & M 5s B '54	20¾	20¾
NY&E III Ext 4½s '33	100½	100½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78¼	78
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	63½	63
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	66½	66½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	43	41½
NYC&HR rfg 4s lm 4½s 2013	43	41¾
NYC&HR rfg & lm 5s 2013	46¼	44
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	55⅞	54½
NY Ch. & StL 4½s '78	16	15½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18	18
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	10½	9⅞
NY Dock Co 5s '35	31	31
NY Edison 5s C '51	106¾	106½
NY Edison 5s B '44	107	106½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	102¾	102⅜
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	56	56
NY NH&H 4½s '67	59¾	58½
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	77	76½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	48	48
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	58½	58½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	103¾	102⅝
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	18	18
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105¼	105
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	43	42½
Niag Share 5½s '50	69¼	69¼
North Am Co 5s '61	81½	81½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	57¼	57¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	85½	85½
Nor Pacific 5s 2047 D	67	67
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	74	73¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102½	102½
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	46	45½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	100½	100½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	103	103
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	97	97
Ont Trans 5s	93	93
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	94¼	94½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104⅝	104½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	85½	85½
Owens Ill Glass	101¼	101¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105¼	105¼
Pac Pub Ser 5s '36	85	85
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106¼	106⅛
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	10¼	10
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	35	35
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91	91
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	98	98
Penn Railroad 4¾s	85½	85½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	69½	68¼
Penn Railroad 4½s gm	85½	85
Penn Railroad 5s '64	88⅝	86⅜
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	94¾	93
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	102¾	102
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	105	105
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	33	33
Phil Balt & Wash 4½s	88	88
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	71	70½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84¼	84
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98⅞	98½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104½	104
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	39	38¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	91	91
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	90	90
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	61¾	60½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	23½	23¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	41	41
Pub Svc E&G 4s	98⅛	98¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103¾	103¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	104	104
Pure Oil 5½s '37	76	76
Purity Baking 5s '48	82	82
Read rfg 4½s A '97	88½	88½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	54½	54
Rio G & W col 4s '49	37	37
Rochester Gas 5s	102¾	102¾
Rutland RR con 4½s '41	46	46
Savannah Fla & W 6s	96¼	96¼
Savannah Fla & W 5s reg	95½	95½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '32	48	46
St Louis & SF 4s A '50 ct	12¾	11½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9¼	9
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	13	13
St Louis SW reg	21½	21½
StP M&M con 4s '33	95½	95
StP M&M 4½s '33	95½	95½
StP M&M con 6s '33	96¼	96
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	87½	87½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	60½	60½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	75	74
Shubert Theater 6s '42	¾	¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96	95½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98½	98½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	74	72½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	47½	47½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	46½	44¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	46¾	45
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	68	66¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	20½	19⅝
Southern Ry con 5s '94	60½	60¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	22	21½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	25½	25½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	32	32
Southwest Bell Tel ref 5s '54	106½	106¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¾	99½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	13½	13½
Studebaker 6s '42	36	34¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	89¾	89¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	87½	87
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	52¾	52¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25½	25
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	23½	23½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	104½	104⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100½	99¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	82½	80
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90	80
Union Pacific 5s	104	103⅝
US Rubber Co 5s '47	38¾	38
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	70	69½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	22⅝	22
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	26⅞	26¾
Vanadium 5s '41	47¾	46¾
Virginia El & P 5½s	103½	103½
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	95½	95½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	95	95
Wabash RR 4s B '76	6¾	6¾
Wabash RR 5s D '80	6¾	6½
Wabash RR Tel 4s	43	43
Walworth 6s '45	16	16
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	106¾	106¾
West Shore 4s 2361	77	77
Western Electric 5s '44	99¾	99
Western Maryland 4s '52	63¾	62¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	64	64
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	103¼	102½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	27	27
Western Union 5s '51	48½	48
Western Union 5s '60	48	48
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	60	55
Wilson & Co 1st 5s '41	89¾	89¾
Wis Cen gtden 1st 4s '49	12	12½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	55¾	55¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb16	Last Feb15
3½s '47	103.3	103.2	103.2	103.1
1st 4¼s '47	102.25	102.22	102.22	102.24
4th 4¼s '38	103.10	103.6	103.6	103.8
4th 4¼s reg	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.6
US 3s '55	97.24	97.18	97.18	97.24
US 3½s '49	99.19	99.12	99.14	99.20
US 3½s '43 March	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.6
US 3½s '43 June	102.16	102.18	102.18	102.10
US 3½s '47	102	102.28	102	102.3
US 3½s '56	104.10	104.5	104.5	104.10
US 4s '54	106.6	106.4	106.4	106.4
US 4¼s '52	110.6	110	110.6	110.6

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	14½	14
Akershus 5s '63	65¾	65¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8¾	8¾
Antioquia 7s A '45	9½	9½
Antioquia 7s B '45	9¼	9¼
Argentine Gov 6s '45	53⅞	52
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	41¾	41
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	41⅞	41⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Mty '51	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	41⅞	41
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	41	41
Australia 4½s '56	71¾	71¾
Australia 5s '55	74½	74½
Australia 5s '57	74¾	74¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	62	61½
Austria (Gov 7s '43	92½	92½
Austria Hydro 6½s	52	52
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	57½	57
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96	96
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101	101
Belgium (King) 7s '55	106½	106⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103¾	103¾
Berlin City 6s '58	41¾	41¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	57	57
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	50½	49¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	52⅜	52⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5⅝	5¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅜	103½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	21	20½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	21	21
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21½	21¼
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	75¼	75¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28	27½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	18⅞	18⅜
Buenos Aires (Proc) 6½s '61	20½	20½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	37¾	37¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	20	20
Canada (Dom) 4s	81¼	80⅝
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97¹	97
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	97½	97¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	9¼	9¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	10⅜	10⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8½	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	8¼	8¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8¼	8¼
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	13½	13½
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Jan	34¾	34
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	34¾	34
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	61	61
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	63½	63
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	26¼	26¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s '14) '49	19⅜	19⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	73¾	73¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38¼	38
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	97	97
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	65¼	64
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	77¼	77½
Denmark (King) 6s' 42	83⅛	83
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	41	41
Duke Price Power 6s '66	51½	50⅝
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	62½	62½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	62	61¾
Finnish B 6½s '54	55¾	55¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	36	35½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124¾	124¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	66½	66½
German 7s '49	6⅝	7¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	68	67¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	54¼	53½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	53½	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	61	61
Germ Con Agr 6½s '56 rcts	44⅞	44⅞
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	57	57
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	42¼	42¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	54½	54
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	57	57
Hamburg 6s '46	46	46
Harpen 6s '40 ww	66	66
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	41	41
Helsinfors 6½s '60	58	58
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	28¾	28⅞
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	19¼	19¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	99½	99½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92¼	92
Italy (Kingd'm 7s '51	98⅝	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	35	35
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	40½	40
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	41⅜	41
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	53	52¾
Karstadt 6s '43	36½	36½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ct	11	11
Leipzig (City) 7

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Recreation Center's Problem

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

PART III

GEORGE and Wallace found the chairman of the council at home, busy at his desk in his study. "All right, boys," he said briefly, and there was no welcome in his tone, as he turned from his statistics to his callers.

"We came about the Center," George plunged right into his subject, feeling uncomfortably like a naughty little boy who has been sent to the principal's office for some offense. "We are going to have an Open House meeting there next Friday night, and would like to give a special invitation to the members of the council." He hesitated, wishing to say a good word for the young director, but uncertain how to introduce the subject.

"Much obliged for the invitation," said Mr. Osgood briefly. "I can't promise to come, I'm afraid. Lot of work piled up ahead of me. I'll see, though," he added, more pleased than the boys realized at receiving the invitation.

"We—we'd like to have an opportunity to show what Mr. Holmes has accomplished," said George, in a low voice. "We don't like to lose him."

"No doubt." Mr. Osgood's voice was curt again. "But we have to learn to do without things whether we like it or not sometimes. Part of our education."

"He's' doing a lot for the boys," went on George desperately, wishing that Wallace would come to his aid.

"Glad to hear it. The way you boys carry on the work will prove how much he has done. Sorry, but expenses have to be cut if we're to keep our budget balanced." And Mr. Osgood turned back to his desk as though he had no more to say.

"Mr. Osgood—" To George's great relief Wallace was taking a hand. "If we could prove the Center of definite value to the city financially, as well as otherwise, would there be any possibility that the council would reconsider its decision?"

The Right Note

The chairman pursed his lips thoughtfully. Wallace had touched the right note, at last. "Oh, yes," nodded Mr. Osgood, and smiled for the first time. The kind of smile, George reflected, that one might give an ambitious two-year-old. "Oh, yes, that would make a difference. But I hardly see how it's possible." And then, because the boys were really very much in earnest, and not bad-mannered, he thought, as boys went, Mr. Osgood said again, "Sorry. It's not a pleasant matter, cutting expenses. You can't help disappointing somebody. But it's got to be done."

"Do you think we gained anything by that interview?" asked George doubtfully as they walked away.

"Yes, I do," returned Wallace. "Look here, George. Had you thought of this?" And Wallace outlined a plan that made George's face light with enthusiasm.

"Oh, boy!" he cried. "We'll tell the other fellows and work harder than ever now. All this has got to be finished before our Open House meeting."

It seemed to the parents of the Civics Club boys that interest had suddenly shifted from the Center to the zoning problem, although the boys worked as hard as ever. The boys had become so deeply interested in the zoning question that they talked of it at all hours and at all places. And they had their facts and figures in such good order that they were able to silence all opposing arguments with ease.

The city council, which had been complaining of a lack of interest among the citizens in this new question, began to notice a definite change of attitude. "If we can get the people interested, that's a long step in winning the point, because the matter has to be decided, of course, by popular vote, Mr. Osgood had said more than once. And now people were interested, no doubt as to that.

The boys had kept their secret so well that there was a good deal of curiosity as to what the meeting would disclose on the night of Open House. Interest in the Center had been thoroughly aroused, and even Mr. Osgood and the other members of the council decided they could spare the time to be present.

All clubs which had headquarters at the Center had been invited to furnish exhibits and help with ushering, but the Civics Club was definitely in charge of the evening's activities.

"Say, there's a crowd," whispered George to Wallace, as the two looked out from the stage wings at the audience gathered in the auditorium.

"Hope they won't be disappointed in what we have to offer," Wallace whispered back uneasily.

Fred's Speech

Fred, calling the meeting to order, hoped the same thing. He made a short speech, telling something of what the Center was trying to accomplish. He explained the activities of the Civics Club and told how the boys had organized it with a plan of government exactly similar to that of Hawthorne. He spoke of the way the boys discussed any problem that confronted the city and said that now they had interested themselves in the zoning problem, which was the chief question before Hawthorne at that time. Some of the members would give short talks on the subject, he said.

Wallace, always capable at marshaling facts and figures, gave a convincing speech on the conditions which were likely to arise if adequate zoning laws were not enacted. George presented the more human side of the picture. Other talks followed.

"Now, we would like to have an open forum on the question," announced Fred, "but first we will bring out an exhibit that we believe will be of help."

The audience waited expectantly. What was this exhibit that had kept the boys so hard at work?

Out on to the stage walked four boys, bearing a map of such enormous proportions that it almost filled the wall at the back of the stage, and was plainly visible from all parts of the room. A queer map it was, gay with varicolored pieces of gummed paper: green to represent a single family home, red to represent a two-family house, yellow to represent business houses, blue to represent schools, churches and parks.

Wallace, who had been responsible for the map idea, explained it to the audience. "This will make it very clear," he finished, "where apartments, factories, and other buildings may be properly placed without doing any harm to the general layout of the town."

An animated discussion followed. The map made the whole matter so clear that the sentiment of the audience was unmistakably in favor of proper zoning for the town. Mr. Osgood was seen to be consulting earnestly but briefly with other members of the council.

The Council's Decision

At the close of the discussion Mr. Osgood rose to say, "The council has felt the necessity of just such a map as this, though we had not planned anything on quite so large a scale. We shall need a great number of maps for the comprehensive plan we have in mind for Hawthorne, and it was to provide money for such purposes that we felt it necessary to cut down expenses here at the Center. But now the Civics Club has proved that it can furnish us with the maps we shall need—for this and for future purposes. It seems to us, therefore, only fair to continue the usual appropriation at the Center. The director here has proved that he is doing valuable work with the boys, and such cooperation as this is greatly appreciated. We are confident of further coöperation, and we feel that it is desirable and appropriate to announce at this meeting that it will not be necessary to make contemplated changes."

A triumphant group of boys executed an Indian dance when the last guest had departed. "Mr. Holmes is going to stay! Mr. Holmes is going to stay!" they chanted, to the whole-hearted delight of that young gentleman.

"Wally, I'll never laugh at your maps again," said George, looking at his friend in the center of a group of boys still gathered admiringly about the map, and feeling glad, for at least the hundredth time, that he had made that difficult call on his friend.

"Yes, but I only thought of making small maps for our own information. The idea of making this giant map and exhibiting it at an open house meeting was yours," said Wallace generously.

"Yes, but you thought of bringing it out for open discussion by the public, and giving speeches, and proving to the council that we could actually save money for them by compiling statistics and making the maps exactly accurate."

"Every member of the club helped by working like a nailer," returned Wallace, a little embarrassed at this hearty recognition of his services.

Mr. Holmes looked at hard-working, reliable, capable Wallace standing shoulder to shoulder with mischievous Ted Grable and blue-eyed Carl Swenson, who had been in this country only a few months; and then his eyes wandered to George and Phil and Fred, who had been interested in the Center from the very first. "We've learned coöperation, that's certain," said the director, with a nod. "We've learned, too, that it's a lot of real fun to settle down to some worth-while accomplishment." He glanced at George as he spoke and was not surprised to receive an emphatic nod and a broad grin. I'm proud to work with such a group of boys."

And the boys finished off the evening in style by giving ringing cheers for the club and its popular young director.

(The End.)

An Amateur Bird Banding Station

A HARVARD student from Passaic, N. J., Mr. Fred M. Packard, has had interesting and varied experiences operating a small bird banding station in his back yard. Although he has always been a close student of nature, especially of feathered creatures, he only started banding last year. In approximately five months he banded more than 100 birds, representing about 15 species.

"The primary requirement for setting up a station is to know the birds in your region," said Fred. "As this is a United States Government undertaking, supervised by the Biological Survey, permission to start a station is only given on the recommendation of an experienced bander or ornithologist. The next and probably most important one is to stick at the work. Accuracy of records is only achieved through regular watching of the station, and it is for these records that such work is useful."

Fred's station consists of two homemade traps. One of them, an ordinary drop-trap, is 8 inches high and 30 inches square. From the trigger he attached two strings to windows on the first and second floors. Then the fun began!

Eager Watching

Whenever Fred was about the house, one or another member of the family kept his eye on the trap. As a bird approached it, there was a furor of excitement, Fred was called, and everyone would gather at the window to wait in breathless anticipation as the bird hopped here and there just beyond the trap, perhaps entering it finally, but often merely feeding from the bait at the edge and then flying away.

Fred's other trap is of the trip-door variety. It has a platform on the ground which closes the door when stepped on by a bird. This served very satisfactorily except for the squirrels, who made it a habit to wander in, snare themselves, and then turn the trap over in making their escape.

"The traps, though experimental in a sense, are not cruel," Fred explained. "The record of a bird injured while being caught would be valueless. I hesitated at first to use the drop-trap in case the birds might be driven away. But we found that after the station had been started we had more birds than ever before. During migration periods, there were sometimes as many as 200 or 300 of them in the yard at once."

Objectives of Banding

"The object of banding is to learn more of the habits of birds as individuals, to follow their migration over long periods of time and to discover the good or harm they may be doing," explained Fred. "Bobolinks, for instance, may be an asset to the farmers of the northern United States, whereas they do damage in the rice fields of the South. Through banding it may be discovered whether or not the same individual birds are present in both sections, and if so, their relative economic value as far as agriculture as a whole is concerned.

"One of the most exciting experiences after a station is opened up, is waiting for your first bird," he continued. "Then comes the thrill of adding new species to your list. Many birds are attracted by delicacies peculiar to their palates, though breadcrumbs are a favorite dish. Our blue jays like peanuts. Tomatoes, sunflower and other seeds have also been used with success. Bird baths for large and small birds are of course part of any station's equipment. My station shows what may be done in a small way, though of course the larger ones have hundreds of traps and all the latest equipment."

Among the trials of operating his station were squirrels which, though amusing, he termed an "awful nuisance." One day, after a large supply of peanuts had been put down for some jays, along came two squirrels. They took turns at stealing the nuts, one caching them in a near-by tree, while the other kept the jays away.

"Outside the actual interest in birds which a station arouses among all the members of a family, I should say that one of its greatest values is that without sentimentalizing, it teaches children not to destroy," Fred stated. "Nobody under nineteen is allowed to handle the birds or do the actual banding, but a parent or older brother may instill in children a scientific and also æsthetic interest merely by letting them inspect and study the birds at close range."

J. D. B.

A Testing Tank for British Ship Models

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood

A Model Ship Being Placed in Position in the Tank at Teddington, Eng.

Where the Sailing of Model Boats Is a Profession

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

OF ALL the professions in the world perhaps there is none that would appeal to the average boy more strongly than that of a model sailing boat expert. To spend one's time in sailing model boats, in making accurate records of their speed, power and resistance, in watching their graceful movements and measuring their capacities—and to be paid for one's labor at the same time!—what occupation could offer greater advantages?

The Teddington Tank

Yet this is what certain privileged persons are doing at this very moment at Teddington, near London, where a serious rival to the Round Pond as a place for sailing model ships has arrived in the shape of an enormous new tank, 678 feet long and 20 feet wide, in the William Froude Section of the National Physical Laboratory.

The professors who congregate with their boats at Teddington are not, however, in quite the same category as the habitués of Kensington Gardens. They are, as a matter of fact, scientists working in connection with the British shipbuilding industry, testing new models as they come from the hands of architects and engineers before the actual construction of the ship is begun.

Recording Instruments

These models, which are built to scale in wax, in order that improvements in their shape, when necessary, can easily and quickly be made, float on the waves of the tank, and are attached to a traveling carriage which spans the tank and runs on rails at the sides. This records, by means of various instruments, the different effects made by the model as it progresses through the water, what resistance the hull offers, and what horsepower will be required for the full-sized vessel when moving at various speeds. By means of a miniature storm in the tank calculations can also be made regarding the action of the propeller under rough sea conditions.

Although many shipowners' models are tested, the main function of the new tank at the present time is for general research work, from which the British shipping industry benefits.

The first of these tanks was provided by Sir Alfred Yarrow in 1911, and although it has been in constant use ever since, the water has never needed to be changed, a number of eels having done duty in keeping it clean. So well and faithfully have they performed their task that some, we hear, are shortly to be promoted to a wider sphere of activity in the new tank.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood

How Many Legs Has a Beetle?

"Construments"—A New and Fascinating Hobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

IN ONE of the largest public schools in England there is a natural science master who has made it possible for boys and girls, by means of an invention he has called "Construments," to study in their own homes all the wonderful things he sees by the aid of his own powerful microscope in the school.

For the Young Naturalist

From an outfit of simple parts any young naturalist can now construct in a few minutes a variety of working instruments—microscopes, kaleidoscopes, signaling lamps, etc. The boy who is specially interested in living things, plants, and insects, can study all the wonders of tiny, unseen things, by means of magnifiers or microscopes of every type up to 100 magnifications, which can be used with reflector or lamp illumination by day or night. Here he can watch the inhabitants of a pond propelling themselves across a drop of water, or a group of cheese-dust folk struggling to free themselves from the mold in which they are entangled.

By building up a "live box"—the work of a few seconds—from parts provided, all the family can watch a spider weaving its web, and see exactly what happens when the web is disturbed, the subject being "shadowgraphed," or projected on the wall or ceiling, where it measures two or three feet across.

A Kaleidoscope

The young artist or designer can build up a kaleidoscope which will produce all manner of designs, either in black or in white, or in color. These he can throw on a screen, or photograph to keep in an album.

Ordinary views or portraits can be taken in almost any light, the camera-box taking cut film or glass negatives 3¼ inches square; or photographs can be taken direct onto printing-out paper without a negative at all! Thumb prints, crystals, the wing or foot of an insect, all make fascinating studies.

An astonishing number of different instruments can be constructed from the single interchangeable parts, by means of which an entire "Optical Laboratory" can be made at home at a cost considerably below that of one single instrument. No matter what the special interest or study of the boy or girl may be, there is certain to be some phase of this invention which will absorb him or her, in fact it provides endless amusement, practical experiment, indoor or outdoor photography, and is a real source of education.

A magazine to be called the "Construmag" is in course of preparation, which will give each month interesting information in connection with the new hobby.

Sculpturing in Soap

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Young Girl Scouts Show Their Artistic Talent and Powers of Observation by Soap Carving. These Figures, the Work of Paterson (N. J.) Girl Scouts, Show the Possibilities of White Soap as a Medium for Sculpture.

Mail Bag

London, England

Dear Editor:

Five months ago, a lady came into our office and left some copies of The Christian Science Monitor and said she would leave some every month. I thanked her, and when I had a moment to spare, had a look at them. I was very interested in them, and now look forward to the beginning of each month. The only unfortunate part is that sometimes a number of issues are missing. But I am very thankful for what I do receive and am sure I derive much educational benefit from them.

But the real object of my letter to you is to gain some pen friends. Until 1927 I lived in New Jersey, so I do know a little about America. I am 18 years of age, work in an office in London and also live in that city. I have many interests, the chief being literature (classical and modern), music (ditto), sport, stamp collecting, radio, films, and I have been a Boy Scout for the last six years.

But my greatest pleasure is writing and receiving letters. I now write to friends in the U. S. A. but would be ever so pleased to hear from others, particularly from New York, Chicago, Hollywood, and from other countries. I promise to write long letters and will send photographs, magazines, newspapers in exchange for same.

Thanking you in anticipation,

—— Rodney D.

Rokko, Kobe, Japan

Dear Editor:

It is a long time since I last wrote to the Mail Bag so I think it is time to write again and gain more friends.

My father has been in China for 30 years, but I have been there only about eight years. As father was working in the Chinese Customs we moved about quite a lot, and I have been to the following places: Foochow, Shanghai, Chefoo, Antung (Manchuria) and Tientsin.

We are now back in Japan and have our own house in a beautiful place. Rokko is now part of Kobe, but a few years ago it was just a village. Although many houses are being built around us, we still have a beautiful view of the sea in front and the hills behind.

Mount Rokko is the highest mountain in Kobe and there are cable-cars, air-cable-cars and buses ascending it. Many people go up to Rokko to skate in the winter, as there are many little lakes and ponds which are frozen, and when there is snow, they go skiing too. Another mountain which is famous but not very high is Mount Maya.

I am 15 years old and am in the first form. I am very interested in music and am studying piano at school. I collect stamps and would be glad to trade with anyone. I am also interested in any kind of handwork. Hoping to receive many letters from all over the world soon.

—— Edwina S.

San Luis Obispo, California

Dear Editor:

Although this is not my first letter to the Monitor, I am writing again to see if I may not gain more correspondents. I have had such pleasure from the Mail Bag and all my cornies, but I am like a prospector, always hunting for more.

This town of San Luis Obispo is a very historic place and dates back to 1772, when the El Camino Real (the King's Highway) was started from Mexico north. It is an early Spanish town and Fra Junipero Serra founded one of his missions here.

I am interested in dancing and horseback riding, and play hockey and polo. If any Rainbow girls see my letter, I should love to hear from them and learn what they are doing. I should especially like to hear from girls in the East or South, but that does not mean I would not welcome any letters from anywhere. I am 18.

—— Elinor V.

Burley, Hants., England

Dear Editor:

I live in the New Forest, which is the largest forest in England. There are wild deer which roam about the forest, also the famous New Forest ponies. Cattle and pigs also roam about wild, being rounded up by the "Forestry" and others at certain times of the year.

I am particularly interested in stamps and stamp collecting, nature, fish and aquariums, post cards and photographs. I should be pleased to hear from boys of my own age (15), and between 10 and 20 years old. All letters will be faithfully replied to, and I should like correspondence with friends in all parts of the world.

I have a dog called Muffles. He belongs to the famous Tail-Wagger Club, which has over half a million dog members, and is the largest dog club in the world. I also have a tabby cat called Snooky, and a collection of goldfish and other fish. They are most amusing and interesting to study and collecting them makes an interesting hobby.

Now, Mail Baggers, it's your turn to write and tell me about yourselves and your countries.

—— J. P. G.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Elizabeth P. (12), Los Angeles, Calif.—Exchange snapshots.

Madaline T. (13), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from England and Spain.

Rose C., Martinsville, Ill. (13).—Belongs to 4-H Club. Interested in music, collecting stamps and pets.

Enid Z. (15), Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.—Especially from girls studying French.

Virginia R. B., Denver, Colo.—Especially from Germany, Australia and New Zealand. Interested in reading, travel and gardening.

Marian L. (16), Los Angeles, Calif.

Muriel G. (17), Los Angeles, Calif.—Correspond in English, French or Spanish.

Aneta B. (18), Lakewood, Ohio—Especially from Los Angeles, New York and Paris, France.

From Boys

George V. (12), Milwaukee, Wis.—Especially from foreign countries. Interested in stamps.

Donald MeT. (13), Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—Especially from Chile, Japan, West Indies and European countries.

H. R. J. (16), Bronx, N. Y.—Exchange stamps and coins.

Seir T. (17), Fargo, N. D.—Interested in aviation and in exchanging stamps and post cards.

Bill M. (18), Springfield, Ill.—Interested in stamps, sports and collecting post cards.

Robert D., Chico, Calif.—Interested in stamps and nature study.

Over 20

Joanne B., Millburn, N. J.

Martha B., Schulenburg, Texas.

Doris M. I., Medicine Hat, Alta, Can.—Especially from India, South Africa, Egypt, Australia and Great Britain.

Marjory S., Minonk, Ill.—Correspond in French or English.

Geroge W. K., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in forming a stamp club.

Ivan O., Long Beach, Calif.—Interested in foreign countries, literature, music, sociology and international affairs.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

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RIDE SWIM HIKE

Days filled with activities girls enjoy. Staff college women. Booklet.

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REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

For the Teeth and Gums

Quick to discover how delightfully clean their teeth and mouths become after brushing with REVELATION TOOTH POWDER, children prefer it to all others. And HOW its pleasant wintergreen flavor appeals to them!

You, too, can be a

DUCHESS

IN THE grand old days of the grand dukes, Her Ladyship held a "little court" for tradespeople every morning in her own apartments.

It was usually while her hair was being powdered. In would troop lace-makers and portrait-painters, a poet with a roll of verses and a peasant who might offer anything from a yellow puppy to a pot of honey. All the wares of the realm were spread before the duchess for her discriminating purchase, and without her putting the toe of her shoe outside the door.

Have you ever thought how much like her you are?

Every day, as you linger over your newspaper, the wares of the world assemble before you in the advertisements. Exciting new fashions from your favorite small shop. Household essentials from the great department stores. Everything for the menu . . . the motorcar . . . the mode in make-up, offered to you for your choosing and deciding.

And many of these purchases you'll negotiate with more satisfaction than the duchess enthroned at her dressing-table. For, where the duchess had to judge of quality for herself, you have the word of the merchant and the word of the manufacturer for integrity, correctness and cost.

ENGLAND WINS FOURTH TEST

Defeats Australia by Six Wickets to Lead in Series for 'Ashes'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BRISBANE, Queensl., Feb. 16—The "ashes" that cricketers talk so much about but that no cricketer has ever seen were hypothetically wafted back from Australia to England today by Edward Paynter's mighty hit to boundary, which gave England a six-wickets victory here in the fourth test match of the present series. It was very fitting that Paynter should make the winning stroke, for this Lancashire stalwart, batting under a physical handicap, did much to pull the game around to England's favor when it was going fast in the other direction. Fortunes swung violently to and fro with each day of play.

Jardine, England's captain, and his men played relentless "test" cricket, which is a particular species of play, and Australia is now busy congratulating the Englishmen on their success.

"Leg theory" bowling, which provoked such acrimonious discussion earlier in the games, was seen here under a sweltering sun, but correspondence recently exchanged by the English and Australian authorities had apparently satisfied the "barrackers" and the match was played through in a completely harmonious atmosphere. The summary:

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST INNINGS

Richardson, st. Ames; b Hammond	83
Woodful, b Mitchell	67
McCabe, c Jardine; b Allen	20
Bradman, b Larwood	76
Ponsford, b Larwood	19
Darling, c Ames; b Allen	17
Bromley, c Verity; b Larwood	26
Love, lbw; b Mitchell	5
Wall, not out	6
O'Reilly, c Hammond; b Larwood	6
Ironmonger, st. Ames; b Hammond	8
Extras	7
Total	340

SECOND INNINGS

Woodfull, c Allen; b Mitchell	19
Richardson, c Jardine; b Verity	32
Bradman, c Mitchell; b Larwood	24
Ponsford, c Larwood; b Allen	0
McCabe, b Verity	22
Darling, run out	7
Bromley, c Hammond; b Allen	3
Love, lbw; b Larwood	2
Wall, c Jardine; b Allen	4
O'Reilly, b Larwood	0
Ironmonger, not out	23
Extras	
Total	175

ENGLAND'S FIRST INNINGS

Jardine, c Love; b O'Reilly	46
Sutcliffe, lbw; b O'Reilly	86
Hammond, b McCabe	20
Wyatt, c Love, b Ironmonger	12
Leyland, c Bradman; b O'Reilly	12
Allen, c Love; b Wall	13
Ames, c Darling; b Ironmonger	17
Paynter, c Richardson; b Ironmonger	83
Larwood, b McCabe	23
Verity, not out	23
Mitchell, lbw; b O'Reilly	0
Extras	21
Total	356

SECOND INNINGS

Jardine, lbw; b Ironmonger	24
Sutcliffe, c Darling; b Wall	2
Leyland, c McCabe; b O'Reilly	86
Hammond, c Bromley; b Ironmonger	14
Ames, not out	14
Paynter, not out	14
Extras	9
Total (for four wickets)	163

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST INNINGS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	31	7	101	4
Allen	24	4	83	2
Hammond	23	5	61	2
Mitchell	16	5	49	2
Verity	27	12	39	0

SECOND INNINGS

Larwood	17.3	3	49	3
Allen	17	3	44	3
Hammond	10	4	18	0
Verity	19	6	30	2
Mitchell	5	0	11	1

ENGLAND'S FIRST INNINGS

Wall	33	6	66	1
O'Reilly	67.4	26	120	4
Ironmonger	43	19	69	3
McCabe	23	7	40	2
Bromley	10	4	19	0
Bradman	7	1	17	0
Darling	2	0	4	0

SECOND INNINGS

Wall	7	1	17	0
O'Reilly	30	11	65	1
Ironmonger	35	13	47	2
McCabe	7.4	2	25	0

FALL OF WICKETS

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST INNINGS

One for 133, two for 100; three for 233; four for 264; five for 267; six for 292; seven for 315; eight for 317; nine for 329; ten for 340.

SECOND INNINGS

One for 46; 2 for 79; 3 for 81; 4 for 91; 5 for 136; 6 for 163; 7 for 169; 8 for 169; 9 for 171; 10 for 175.

ENGLAND'S FIRST INNINGS

One for 114; 2 for 157; 3 for 165; 4 for 188; 5 for 198; 6 for 216; 7 for 225; 8 for 264; 9 for 356; 10 for 356.

SECOND INNINGS

One for 5; 2 for 78; 3 for 118; 4 for 138.

OVER 400 ENTER INDOOR TRACK MEET

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—A total of 421 athletes has been entered by 27 colleges and universities in the twelfth annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. indoor track and field championships in New York, March 4, it was announced yesterday. The second largest team entry on record.

Yale University tops the list with 68 entrants, followed by the New York University squad, defending team champion, with 56.

Two individual champions of 1932 and one of 1931 are entered. The 1932 titleholders are Joseph P. McCluskey '33 of Fordham University in the two-mile run and George W. Weinstein '34 of New York University in the 70-yard dash. Aloysius T. Kelly '33 of Georgetown University will attempt to regain the sprint championship he won two years ago. Colleges and their entries follow:

Amherst 3, Bates 7, Boston College 16, Bowdoin 15, Brown 9, C. C. N. Y. 2, Colby 5, Colgate 3, Columbia 40, Cornell 34, Dartmouth 33, Fordham 16, Georgetown 6, Harvard 33, Holy Cross 6, Manhattan 36, M. I. T. 7, New York University 56, Penn State 26, Pennsylvania 29, Pittsburgh 30, Princeton 24, Rutgers 1, Syracuse 10, William and Mary 2, Williams 4, Yale 68.

WATROUS WINS LAKELAND OPEN

LAKELAND, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—With a blazing round of 68, four strokes under par, to add to his round of 70 Tuesday, Al A. Watrous of Detroit yesterday won the Orange Blossom open golf tournament at the Lakeland Country Club. Watrous' 138 was four strokes better than the cards of Walter C. Hagen of Detroit and Craig Wood, Deal, N. J., who tied at 142. In the next bracket were Willie Macfarlane of New York with 72-71—143 and Olin A. Dutra of Los Angeles with the same figures. Then came Paul Runyan of New York with 71-73—144 and J. H. Kirkwood with 72-72—144.

BROOKLYN PITCHERS SIGN

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Pitchers Owen Carroll, recently obtained from the St. Louis Cardinals, and Hollis Thurston, today signed contracts with the Brooklyn Dodgers for the 1933 National League baseball campaign. Carroll, pitching last year for the last-place Cincinnati Reds, won 11 games and lost 19 to gain the doubtful distinction of amassing the most defeats of any major league pitcher. Thurston, a relief pitcher, won 13 and lost 8 with the third-place Dodgers.

BY-PLAYS

A COX WITH A NAME

IF N. KOMARAKUL-NA-NAGARI retains his post as coxswain of the Oxford University crew, the Dark Blues will be able to claim at least one record in the boat race against Cambridge, April 1. For it is quite unprecedented that either of the rival shells should be steered by a Siamese prince. It is not entirely facetious to say that Komarakul-na-Nagari has quite a name on the river. He came up from St. Paul's School, London, without any particular reputation as a rudder manipulator, but he soon earned a big one by steering Magdalen College into the proud position of head of the river, both in the summer eights and in what are known as the "Toggers." Needless to say, he is a lightweight. And in that category, one might add, he commands considerable respect in varsity boxing circles.

TURNBULL'S VERSATILITY

O. G. N. Turnbull, a well-known British lawn tennis player, has distinguished himself in fresh fields by winning the men's amateur golf championship of Portugal. In the final at Estoril, he defeated R. C. Long by 8 up and 6 to play. Nobody who has seen the massive Turnbull on a tennis court will be surprised to learn that he can persuade golf balls to alight quite a long distance from the tee.

BRITISH NETMEN FOR BERMUDA

Just as one party of British lawn tennis players was returning from a tour in South Africa (where it made an unimpressive showing and lost all three "test" matches) another was setting forth for the West Indies, to play team matches there and compete in the Bermuda championships. K. C. Gandar-Dower (captain), E. R. Avory, R. K. Tinkler and H. G. N. Cooper, representing the International Club of Britain, anticipate being away from England for about five weeks, and their fixture list includes a covered-court match in New York, March 7, against the American International Club. The British and American International Clubs, like their counterpart, the International Club of France, have been formed to develop world comradeship in lawn tennis.

K. C. Gandar-Dower, captain of the British International Club's team that will play in New York, March 7, after competing in the lawn tennis championships of Bermuda, is a man with a marked natural aptitude for ball games. He is among the best in England at lawn tennis, Eton Fives, Rugby Fives, squash rackets, real tennis and pocket billiards. In his undergraduate days he played for Cambridge against Oxford at all these sports, excepting real tennis. Altogether, in sixteen inter-varsity contests, he was defeated only twice. Included among his victims in the inter-varsity billiards matches is the Nawab of Pataudi, famous Indian bastman, now touring in Australia with the Marylebone Cricket Club's "test" team. Gandar-Dower was educated at Harrow School, whence he went up to Trinity College.

Susan Noel Wins Another Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 16—Susan Noel of London, squash recquets champion of England and the United States, added the Atlantic coast championship to her list with a hard-fought victory over Cicely Fenwick, also of England, in the final round yesterday. The score was 13—15, 15—7, 16—14, 15—2.

Miss Noel succeeds Ruth Hall of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., who did not defend her title. Lost week in the United States final at Merion Miss Noel defeated Miss Fenwick in four hard-fought games.

On her way to the final Miss Noel defeated another English player, Mrs. Gwendda du Boulay, 11—15, 15—10, 15—10, 15—4, while Miss Fenwick eliminated Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd, 15—11, 15—9, 15—6 in the semifinals. The American failed to display the skill shown in her match against Nancy Cave in the third round the day before.

ARROWS TROUNCE PROVIDENCE REDS

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	17	7	9	93	68	41
Providence	18	3	11	84	75	39
Boston	14	5	10	84	67	33
New Haven	9	3	17	58	79	21
Quebec	9	2	20	68	98	20

RESULT FEB. 15

Philadelphia 7, Providence 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16—Third line players helped Philadelphia increase its Canadian-American Hockey League lead with an overwhelming 7-to-1 victory against Providence Reds at the Arena last night, before nearly 5000 fans, record crowd for the season here. The second-place Rhode Islanders were outskated all the way.

To Dodger Collings and Hub Wilson, former New Haven players, went considerable credit. Each scored one goal on his first appearance with the Arrows. Pratt also tallied once while Conn led the one-sided attack with a pair of goals and an assist and Hudson contributed three assists.

Providence was shut out until the last half minute when Alexandre scored after taking passes from Murray and Gaudreault. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA	PROVIDENCE
Runge, Hudson, Wilson, lw	rw, McCully, Raymond
Anderson, Conn, Pratt, c	c, Gaudreault, Connor
Boyd, Phillips, Collings, rw	lw, Murray, Alexandre
Desmarais, Nichols, ld	rd, Trapp Himes
McGoldrick, Peters, rd	ld, McVicar, Hinsperger
Cude, g	g, Byrne

Score—Philadelphia 7, Providence 1. Goals—Conn 2, Phillips, Desmarais, Collings, Wilson and Pratt for Philadelphia; Alexandre for Providence. Assists—Hudson 3, Conn, Pratt and Collings for Philadelphia; Murray and Gaudreault for Providence. Officials—F. A. Synnott and Livingston, Philadelphia. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PROVIDENCE REDS AT GARDEN TONIGHT

Bruin Cubs have a chance to close the gap between themselves and the Providence Reds at the Boston Garden tonight. The Reds were defeated in Philadelphia, 7 to 1, last night and dropped to second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League, but hold a margin of six points over the Cubs, who are third.

Providence will present a changed lineup tonight, Paul Raymond, a forward from Canadiens, and George Himes, a defenseman from Quebec, appearing for the first time. Since here last the Reds have lost Armand Mondou, Art Lesieur and Gizzy Hart. The Cubs will be playing their second game with the new men, Roy Burmister and Frank Jerwa, in the lineup.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	7	0	3	25	20	14
St. Louis	5	0	5	27	22	10
Kansas City	5	0	7	27	30	10
Wichita	3	0	4	18	25	6

RESULT FEB. 15

Tulsa 5, Wichita 3.

TULSA DEFEATS WICHITA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 16—The Tulsa Oilers have now a 4-point margin on the second place St. Louis sextet in the American Hockey Association. Tulsa disposed of Wichita last night, 5 to 3.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULT

Columbia 24, Yale 9.

COLLEGE SQUASH RACQUET

Yale 4, Trinity 1.

Class A Title Won By Columbia U. C.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL STANDING

	R'nds Won	R'nds Lost	M'ch's Won	M'ch's Lost	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	11	1	50	10	.917
New York A. C.	10	2	43	17	.833
Fraternity S. T. C.	9	3	39	21	.750
Yale Club	4	8	21	39	.333
Princeton Club	3	9	18	42	.250
Harvard Club	3	9	16	44	.250
Crescent A.-H. C.	2	10	23	37	.167

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Columbia University Club, after a lapse of two years, recovered, by the aid of its lesser lights, the metropolitan squash tennis team championship which it lost two years ago to the New York Athletic Club, when the final round of the team championships was completed yesterday on its courts. Harry F. Wolf, the United States champion, was the only member of the Winged Foot team to come through with a victory.

Franklin V. Brodil finally settled the battle in favor of the winners by defeating Frank M. Loughman, specially recruited for the Winged Foot five, after a three-game battle, when Loughman overtook him at 13-all after trailing at 7—13, only to be defeated in the extra points with the aid of the careful play of Brodil, who won at 13—15, 15—6, 18—14.

After the issue had been settled, Philip T. Moore, No. 2 for Columbia University Club, scored over Patrick J. Cohalan, to clinch the victory, which had been questioned, due to the postponement of the battle last week, while allowing the victory of Edward G. McLaughlin, over Barnwell Elliott, to stand. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

COLUMBIA U. C. 4, NEW YORK A. C. 1

H. F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., defeated R. B. Haines, 18—13, 15—5.

P. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated P. J. Cohalan, 17—14, 7—15, 15—10.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated Barnwell Elliott a week ago.

Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., 15—11, 15—10.

F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated F. M. Loughman, 13—15, 15—6, 18—14.

ANOTHER "BODY LINE" PROTEST

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., Feb. 16 (AP)—The South Australia Cricket Association yesterday added its voice to the protest against what has been termed the "body line" bowling, introduced by the English test match team. The association passed a resolution disapproving of the type of bowling as "unfair play" and appealed to all club captains to prevent its use on the grounds under their control. The resolution said the bowling carried possibility of risk and injury, and robbed the game of one of its most interesting strokes.

CAMPBELL DRIVES 1901 MODEL

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Pages of automobile racing history were turned back more than 30 years yesterday when Sir Malcolm Campbell, holder of the world land speed record, raced over the ocean beach in an old one-cylinder "horseless buggy" of 1901. In contrast to the top speed of 253 miles an hour he attained in his giant Bluebird racing car when he established the present automobile record here a year ago, the 48-year-old driver sent the ancient model over the beach yesterday at 18 miles an hour.

HARVARD VARSITY COACHES

Two coaches, one from the freshman and the other from the second varsity, have been added to the Harvard varsity football staff, subject to the approval of the Committee on Regulation of Athletic Sports. Charley Bradford, freshman line coach, and John Donovan, scrub line coach, are to move up. Three coaches under Eddie Casey last season will not return, Vic Kennard, kicking coach, Arthur Sampson, backfield coach, and Walter Cleary, line coach. The only two assistants of the past season who will remain are Nils V. Nelson, backfield, and Eddie Bradford, ends.

SENATORS PURCHASE BOKEN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The purchase of Bob Boken, rangy shortstop of the Kansas City American Association baseball club, for use as utility infielder by the Senators was announced yesterday by Clark Griffith. Boken, a right-handed hitter, drove out 180 hits last season for 239 bases and 113 runs. His batting average was .280.

BARROW WINS LEAGUE MATCH

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—In a match of the third division, northern section, of the English Association Football League, Barrow yesterday defeated Darlington, 2 to 1. St. Mary's Hospital defeated Oxford University Greyhounds, 17 to 6, in a match of the English Rugby Union, and Wigan defeated Swinton 22 to 3 in a Rugby league fixture.

MISS FISHWICK LOSES ON 18TH

Bows to Kathleen Garnham, Only British Golfer Left in Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 16—Only one of the British touring women golfers remained in the women's golf championship of Florida here yesterday when the second round of match play was completed on the links of the Palm Beach Country Club. A hurried putt on the eighteenth green, which missed the hole by inches, cost Diana Fishwick, the present English closed champion and former British champion titleholder, the chance to square the match against her countrywoman, Kathleen Garnham of London.

Maureen Orcutt of Englewood and the White Beeches Golf and Country Club of Haworth, N. J., defeated Barbara Pyman of Wales, 5 and 3, while Grace Amory of the Deepdale Golf Club, Great Neck, L. I., accounted for Gwen Cradock-Hartopp of England, 3 and 1.

The other semifinalist is Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., women's western champion, who scored a 5-to-3 victory over Bea Gottlieb of New York.

Miss Orcutt, the defending champion and medalist, plays Miss Amory, and Miss Garnham faces Mrs. Hill in the next round of play.

Miss Fishwick's defeat yesterday was the second received at the hands of Miss Garnham on a Florida course. Back in 1931 on Feb. 27 these two players met for the first time in competition, Miss Garnham winning on the sixteenth green of a semi-final-round match for the South Atlantic championship at Ormond Beach by a score of 3 and 2.

Yesterday Miss Fishwick was 1 up at the turn with a 40, but lost the tenth and eleventh, driving out of bounds on the last-named hole. The English champion missed the green and got a bad lie on the sixteenth to lose with a 4 after having squared the match on the fourteenth with a par 4. On the eighteenth hole, Miss Fishwick had a two-footer to sink, but tapped the ball too hard, the sphere bouncing off the back of the cup. The summary:

WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF FLORIDA—Second Round

Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., defeated Barbara Pyman, Wales, 5 and 3.

Grace Amory, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., defeated Gwen Cradock-Hartopp, England, 3 and 1.

Kathleen Garnham, London, England, defeated Diana Fishwick, England, 1 up.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Bea Gottlieb, New York, 5 and 3.

CORNELL DEFEATS DARTMOUTH, 38-35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 16—Cornell took an early lead over Dartmouth here last night in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game, held this advantage, and registered its first league victory of the season, 38 to 35. The defeat left Dartmouth with two triumphs and four losses, in fifth place.

J. J. Ferraro '34, left forward, was high scorer for Cornell with 13 points. Lewis Hatkoff '34, veteran right forward, contributed 10 points. R. J. Miller '34 and A. E. Bonniwell '35 had 11 and 10 points respectively for the Green.

Dartmouth's defense went to pieces early in the game, Cornell having a 24-to-6 advantage at one time during the first period. The half ended in favor of the winners, 24 to 10. The summary:

CORNELL		DARTMOUTH
Ferraro, lf	rg,	Stangle, Miller
Wilson, Hatkoff, rf	lg,	Goss, Krivitsky
Hallox, Voelker, c	c,	Bonniwell, Mackey
Foote, Houck, lg	rf,	Maxwell, Edwards
Reed, rg	lf,	Kraszewski

Score—Cornell 38, Dartmouth 35. Goals from floor—Ferraro 5, Hatkoff 4, Voelker 2, Houck, Reed for Cornell; Bonniwell 4, Miller 3, Kraszewski 2, Edwards 2, Mackey, Stangle for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Houck 5, Ferraro 3, Hatkoff 2, Voelker 2 for Cornell; Miller 5, Bonniwell 2, Kraszewski, Stangle for Dartmouth. Referee—Walsh. Umpires—Kinney and Murray.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	20	5	8	90	51	45
Syracuse	19	5	10	103	82	43
London	17	7	8	68	49	41
Windsor	13	5	15	67	80	31
Detroit	10	2	22	57	81	22
Cleveland	7	4	23	77	119	18

RESULT FEB. 15

Syracuse 4, Detroit 2.

PLAYOFF HOPE IS DIMMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 16—Syracuse Stars went into temporary possession of second place in the International Hockey League by defeating Detroit Olympics here last night, 4 to 2. The game was one transferred from Detroit, scheduled in that city on Tuesday, Feb. 21. The defeat practically cost Detroit all hopes of getting into the playoffs ahead of Windsor Bulldogs.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Amherst 40, Clark 23.
Annapolis 51, Virginia M. I. 19.
Bradley Tech 31, Illinois Wesleyan 27.
Conn. Aggies 29, Worcester P. I. 25.
Cornell 38, Dartmouth 35.
DeKalb 26, St. Viator 21.
Georgia Tech 29, Alabama P. I. 20.
Harvard 28, M. I. T. 20.
Kansas State 28, St. Louis 24.
Lehigh 40, Penn M. C. 37.
Monmouth 41, Augustana 20.
New Hampshire 48, Brown 44.
N. C. State 25, Wake Forest 22.
Peru Teachers 34, Omaha 30.
St. Ambrose 33, Parsons 27.
South Carolina 37, Newberry 27.
Trinity 27, Wesleyan 16.
Tufts 36, Mass. State 27.
Temple 43, Penn State 33.
Upper Iowa 27, Luther 26.
Vanderbilt 41, South 26.
West Point 37, Coast Guard 23.
West Virginia 59, Wash. & Jeff. 36.

RUTH LOSES BALL AND MATCH

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Babe Ruth lost his golf ball on the sixteenth hole yesterday and thus bowed to D. N. Tallman of Minenapolis, 3 and 2, in the second round of the Belleair amateur golf championship. When they came to the sixteenth tee Ruth was 2 down. He pulled his tee shot into the rough and took two to get back on to the fairway. Then he took a hard cut at the ball, and it made a bee line for the palmettos. The entire gallery took up the search, but it was no use.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Rutgers 43, New York 28.
Yale 41, Columbia 30.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 182

LORNE W. DUGUID

Montreal, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Windsor Bulldogs of the International Hockey League in the 1930-31 season. He was born April 4, 1910, at Bolton, Ont., Can. He is 6ft. 1½in. in height, weighs 190 pounds, plays left wing and shoots left handed. His record:

1926-29—Victoria Juniors, Montreal
1929-30—Victoria Seniors, and C. N. R. League, Montreal
1930-31—Windsor Bulldogs, International Hockey League
1931-32—Montreal, N. H. L.-Windsor, I. H. L.

Miss Burnside Wins Junior Foils Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Molly Burnside of the Salle D'Armes Vince, finally attained to senior honors in the fencing list, by winning the United States junior foils championship yesterday evening at The Fencers Club.

Virginia Marks, a new find of Vince, came close to realizing her instructor's hopes, by carrying Miss Burnside to the final touch in their encounter, but Miss Burnside, who has had the instruction of Pieter Mijer and other amateurs before she came to the professional, managed to overcome the new star, and won in the deciding bout at 5 to 4.

Nine candidates made their appearance in the event, the other competitors being Ann Jones, Waverley Fencers Club, New York; Mrs. Katherine Weber, Washington, D. C.; Joan Brill, Sword Club, Philadelphia, Penna.; Mrs. Ruth Knight, Sword Club of Philadelphia; Elizabeth Tetaz, Lafayette Fencers Club, New York; Elizabeth Mort, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Erich Funke, German-American A. C.

Miss Marks won over Miss Jones, Mrs. Weber and Miss Brill in the first strip of the first round, with Miss Brill second; while Miss Burnside defeated three of her opponents in the second strip, but lost to Mrs. Funke, who qualified second.

In the final, however, Miss Burnside won all her bouts, with Miss Marks loosing only to the winner. The summary:

Molly Burnside, Salle D'Armes Vince, defeated Miss Marks, 5 to 4; Mrs. Funke, 5 to 3, and Miss Brill, 5 to 2.

Virginia Marks, Salle D'Armes Vince, defeated Miss Brill, 5 to 1, and Mrs. Funke, 5 to 3.

Mrs. Erich Funke, German-American A. C. defeated Joan Brill, Sword Club of Philadelphia, 5 to 1.

YALE EXTENDS ITS UNBEATEN RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16—The Yale varsity swimming team continued its unbroken string of victories in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League here last night by defeating Columbia University, 41 to 30. The Eli has won three meets to date this season and has 62 successive triumphs in league competition dating back to the season of 1925.

Eugene Jennings '35 of Columbia was the only double winner. He captured the 50 and 100-yard freestyle events. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia; J. S. Lee '33S, Yale, second; L. C. Wimmer '33, Columbia, third. Time—24⅘s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia; A. T. Hapke 3d '33, Yale, second; L. C. Wimmer '33, Columbia, third. Time—54⅖s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale; R. W. Wilson '35, Yale, second; J. W. Bain '33, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 20s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale; W. J. Champion Jr. '33, Yale, second; T. A. Wright '34, Columbia, third. Time—5m. 10s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by C. F. Pierson '34, Yale; R. G. Anderson '33, Yale, second; H. F. Standerwick '35, Columbia, third. Time—1m. 46 4-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by K. E. Wilhelm '34, Columbia; A. C. Brown Jr. '35, Yale, second; W. B. Boyd Jr. '34, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 40 1-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by H. P. Buckingham '35, Yale; Henry, Yale, second; Hugo Maray '35, Columbia, third. Winner's points—74.41.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Columbia (J. W. Bain '33, H. F. Standerwick '35, L. C. Wimmer '33, Eugene Jennings '35); Yale, second. Time—3m. 49 2-5s.

HOCKEY NOTES

IF CECIL HART, former manager of Canadiens, should come to Boston to manage the Bruins, this city will have a combine or quartet of hockey experts qualified to cover every emergency. George Boucher of the Cubs as a coach, Cecil Hart as harmonizer and strategist, and Art Ross and C. F. Adams to concentrate on the business and intricate dealings in "international relations" with the other league governors. To accompany this quartet as publicity man is the able Frank Ryan.

Cecil Hart first became known to Boston as organizer of the Montreal Maroons, and soon after took over the handling of Canadiens, where his fame spread with two Stanley Cup championship teams. His success with Canadiens was remarkable. He kept such peace and harmony in the club that the players always gave all they had. Under proper handling only brief spells of real coaching are necessary with a major-league team, for veterans need to be told very little. If the veterans are contented and have younger players on the team who show ability, the recruits will be brought along by the experienced men.

Toronto Maple Leafs have completed another season without a victory in Boston. In the 10 games spread over that period the Leafs have tied the Bruins twice and lost the others. Not always were the Leafs outplayed, and in some contests the Bruins were very fortunate to win. The last game here, in which the Leafs were defeated 7 to 2, however, looked as if they were beaten before they started. The refereeing here has not been satisfactory to Toronto, and that has created a handicap. The Leafs appeared set to win the last game here until Alex Smith whipped that puck past Chabot at 1m. 14s. of the opening period. The world champions wilted right there and were never in the running again. Without taking any credit from the Boston players, the Leafs were almost "licked before they started."

An interesting comment from Detroit states that Carson Cooper, former Boston Bruin, now managing the Detroit Olympics, is dissatisfied with the work of his players around the opponents' net and will return to action himself. It so happens that this is probably an imaginary story by a Detroit hockey writer for Cooper is no master of "finish around the net." He excelled as a right wing by long and accurate shooting.

It seems too bad that an organization such as the National Hockey League should approach a stage of being undermined by the personal differences of its own officials. With hockey increasing in popularity in the United States and showing no recent signs of retarding in Canada, the best thing the N. H. L. governors, presidents, managers and even hockey writers can do for the preservation of hockey and their own interests in the game is to get together and keep together. There are plenty of interesting and helpful things to be written concerning hockey without writing about personal grudge battles between managers and differences between governors and presidents. After all its the hockey player and his game that the fan is interested in.

Since he came into pro hockey Nels Stewart has been the topic of argument among fans year in and year out. Some fail to see the value of the big center and others are warm in his praise. It is true that he makes no effort to catch an opponent once the latter breaks away, but with any kind of assistance from fast wings to take care of this one deficiency, Stewart would be welcome on this writer's team anytime. There is none more dangerous around a net and he keeps play in the opponents' territory more than any other one player, besides being handy and heady when scrimmaging is taking place around his own net. His scoring record speaks for itself.

COLERAINE WINS REPLAY

BELFAST, Ireland, Feb. 16 (AP)—Coleraine yesterday defeated Linfield 3 to 1 in a second-round replay of the Irish Soccer Cup competition. They played a 1-to-1 draw in the second round Saturday.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Minnesota 3, Hamline 0.
Harvard 5, Alumni 4.
Princeton 10, West Point 2.
Dartmouth 6, Colby 2.
Yale 11, Williams 1.

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NEW YORK

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And SHERMAN MILLINERY
8104 FIFTH AVENUE

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NEW YORK

Borough of Brooklyn
(Continued)

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for
QUALITY AND VARIETY

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Sttone 4829

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Dinner 75c and $1.00

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Vice President and General Manager
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HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

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$99.50
Name your wood . . . walnut, mahogany or maple. Name your pieces . . . choice of poster or panel bed, Duncan Phyfe or modern vanity, dresser and chest. Name your price—but you wouldn't DREAM of naming so little as $99.50 for the 4-piece suite!
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Every Express Brings More Spring Styles
Visit Our NEW STORE
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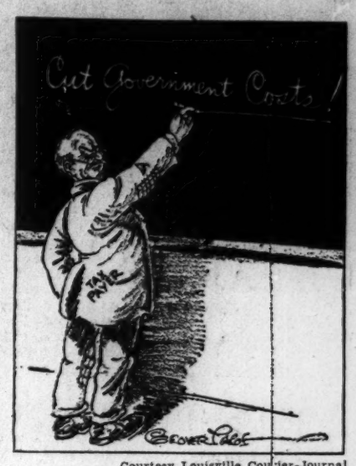
DAILY FEATURES

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Detroit News
The Elementary Principles of Horse Trading

Courtesy Dallas Morning News
"A New Rule or Something?"



Courtesy Louisville Courier-Journal
The Real Mussolini of America

Courtesy San Francisco Chronicle
A Dove Cote Is No Proper Dog House

Courtesy Le Populaire, Paris
"They talk, these Socialists, of controlling the manufacture of munitions. What fools! How then do they expect our business to recover?"

Courtesy Cleveland Plain Dealer
The Big Stick Returns

All Nature

Emu

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTRALIA'S largest bird is the emu, ranging in height from five to six feet. It is second only to the African ostrich.

In general shape, the emu is very much like the ostrich, but differs in having a body which is placed lower on the legs, a neck which is much shorter and thicker, and stouter and thicker feet with three toes instead of two. When young, the bird has four broad stripes of black which run down the back in pairs, each separated by a narrow white line. Near the head the stripes are broken up into spots and blotches. The color of an adult is a light gray and brown. Viewed from a distance, the feathers look more like coarse hair than plumage, because the barbs are all loose and separate. The feathers of the back divide along the middle and fall gracefully to either side. The bird's call is a low booming or pumping sound caused by the peculiar construction of the windpipe.

In nesting, the male bird takes a large part of the incubation. The eggs are six or seven in number and are beautifully dark green in color. Natives hold them in great esteem for food. The nest is a cavity scooped in sandy soil.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

57

After being graduated from Harvard, his choice was between looking for work or continuing his studies for a Masters' degree. Wondering as to which horn of the delima to follow, the idea of writing a book—the kind of a book that is chiefly read by college men—came to him. Seeing a profitable market, the plan was carried out

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

EVERY duty, even the least duty, involves the whole principle of obedience.
—H. E. MANNING

In Lighter Vein

Spared

"Really, gentlemen," said the election candidate, "with all this uproar I can hardly hear myself speak."

"Well, cheer up!" shouted a man, "you aren't missing much."

Bright Saying

A little girl on seeing sawdust plentifully sprinkled on the floor of a meat store remarked to her mother: "Mummy, the man must have broken up a lot of dolls!"

Ready to Leave

Astronomer: "The light of the star I am going to show you takes four hours to reach the earth."

Visitor: "Very interesting—but I'm afraid I can't stay so long."

How It Sounded

A Lancashire man went into a jeweler's shop and asked to see some rings. "Eighteen carat?" he inquired of the jeweler.

"No, I'm chewing spearmint!" was the reply.

Company

Little Boy: "There must be some visitors down stairs."

His Little Sister: "How can you tell?"

Little Boy: "I hear mother laughing at father's jokes."

The Sample

A rich aunt sent five pounds to McPherson and asked him to send his twin boys, aged 10, for a week's holiday, as she had never met them.

A few days later a lad presented himself at her home, and with him came a note which read: "Dear Agnes, Here is young Donald, one of the twins. The other is exactly the same."—*Tit-Bits.*

No Enthusiasm

"I think this scenery is just too beautiful!"

"Um, I don't know. Take away the mountains and the lake and it's just like anywhere else."—*Pearson's.*

Make Your Own

"What on earth is that?"

"This, my dear, is a barometer—a present from Jack."

"Oh, I've heard of them! Isn't the dear boy thoughtful? Which way do we screw it when we want the weather to be fine?"—*Boston Herald.*

Badly Matched

Mistress: "So your match was not too happy? What was the trouble? December wedded to May?"

Maid: "Lan' sake, no, mum! It was Labor Day wedded to de Day of Rest!"—*Fredericton Gleaner.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today Sponge and I decided to call on Buzzy and thank him for our cute valentines—
But would you believe it—he didn't know a thing about them!
"I want to thank you and Sponge, though," he purred, "for the lovely one you sent me"—
Well, were we flabbergasted! "Why, we didn't send you a valentine!" I said
Then suddenly it dawned on us—"It's some of the Boss's and Joan's work," I said—And off we went to thank them—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All One Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

IN ONE of the districts where the Parent-Teachers' Association is providing wholesome noonday lunches for children, a tiny Japanese boy and his sister came to the lunch room and sought out "the lady," saying they wanted to do something for the hungry children. When they proffered the box which the boy had been holding carefully, it was found to contain a choice assortment of fresh fruits.

Although their parents are Americans by choice, this new generation is American by birth, and has caught the spirit of sharing.

"One touch of humor makes the whole world kin," it was written; but the new version is, "One touch of need makes the whole world kin."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Jehol (Mrs. G. L. S.)—The name of this district of inner Mongolia, which has not yet been entirely overrun by Japanese, is pronounced *Zhe-hol'* (e obscured as in maker, o as in obey).

Heaven, rhythm (Mrs. L. O. R., who reports hearing these words sounded *hev'-en*; and *rith'-em*)—The first is sounded by Webster's *hev'-'n;* the second is sounded *rith'm* (*th* voiced as in *them*).

Combining syllables (Miss K. E. W.)—The correspondent says she often hears the last two syllables of the following words combined: "necessary," "secretary," "cemetery."

Our English cousins, while they can pick flaws aplenty with Americans' pronunciation, have not set a good example with these words. At the risk of harping too often on the subject, we repeat that the following should be avoided: *militry, secretry, cemetry, dictionry, goosebry, necessry, salutry, bluebry, ordinry,* etc.

Celestial (Miss C. K. L.)—Yes, the last syllable is *-chal,* not *-shal.*

Hugest (J. O'C.)—The correspondent says that the Monitor occasionally uses this "ugly word." He asks when it was approved for general use)—"Huge" is an adjective that is capable of being compared. Webster's lists "huger" and "hugest."

"Expanded half of N. B." (E. S. S., who asks how we arrived at this definition for "nota" in a recent cross-word puzzle)—"N. B." is the abbreviation for the Latin *nota bene,* a little note added to a letter, after the fashion of a postscript.

Motu (E. S. S.)—Listed in Webster's New International. It is a Maori word meaning "isolated," and is so used in New Zealand.

Brevities

Punch: A sparrow perched on a golf ball just as the player was about to drive. Birds instinctively know the safest place in a moment of danger.

Indianapolis News: A good many inmates of penal institutions also would like to go on a five-day week.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Railroad Realism

HORNY-FISTED realism sticks out from practically every paragraph of published summaries of the report of the National Transportation Committee under Vice-Chairman Bernard M. Baruch. For that reason the report may be less bullish than some have desired in its momentary effect on the stock market. But for the same reason it stands to be the more wholesome in its ultimate effect on American railway efficiency and on railroad, motor carrier and waterway legislation.

The committee gets down to bedrock early in the study when it throws overboard the supposition that the railroads must be preserved simply because security holders depend on them for income or states look to them for taxes. It places the right of the railroads to survive squarely and rightly on their ability to give service as a basic and indispensable member of the transportation structure.

This leads directly to the rate and valuation theories in which the committee treads upon perhaps its most venturesome ground and ground that needs exploring. Not that it takes profound discernment to assert that any further quest for relief through railroad rate changes must take the direction of down rather than up. But it is no slight intellectual task to set standards for what rates ought to be. The report deserves thoughtful consideration when it advocates that where rates must be regulated "the basis of costs of operation under efficient management is a better general guide than any attempt to preserve capital structures regardless of economic trends."

This seems to imply that the value of the service is more of a criterion for rates than is the question of how much is needed for return on the investment. The converse of this proposition is that when the fair value of the service is such, and conditions are such, to give the companies a liberal profit over the cost of efficient operation, they should be allowed to build up reserves. Hence the recommendation, echoing a widely held sentiment, that the "recapture clause"—taking half the rail earnings above 6 per cent for a government revolving fund—should be repealed.

In its urgings for consolidation the committee gives drive to another policy already accepted in theory but slow of realization in practice. Coming at this time, the recommendation raises a question, "May it be that far-reaching mergers of the railways into a few systems and eventually one system will prove merely a prelude to government ownership, making them that much easier to take over?" However that may be, there is very evident need for whatever economies consolidation can effect, and rail executives will strengthen the case for private ownership if they prove their ability to coöperate in this direction.

Some rather sharp things are said in this report about railroad management—and they have needed saying. It is true that federal regulation has discouraged initiative and taken some decisions out of the hands of company officials, but it is also true that this fact has been overworked as an excuse for hard-shelled distaste for new ideas and a stubborn insistence on staying in old ruts.

The outstanding challenge to railroad leadership is to prove its adaptability to the revised conditions of modern transportation which have been brought about by the motortruck and bus. "We think," says the committee, "that the railroads have been distinctly remiss in not getting the most out of the new methods." To be sure, there is need for regulation of the motor carriers and equitable taxation of them, but not for a mere piling on of handicaps.

There should be energetic moves to link the new mode of transport with the rails where a combination haul can save the shipper time and money. There should be substitution of motor lines for still more of the unprofitable branch rail lines scattered over the United States. There should be clearer differentiation between what kinds of freight can be handled better by the one agency or the other and a concentration on long, car-lot hauls by rail and on short, small-lot hauls by motor.

Coöperation of regulatory authorities is requisite in nearly all such moves, but in the main the leadership should come—and in a degree is coming—from railroad officialdom. For only by progressive service can rail management prove the superiority of private over governmental operation and the fundamental right of rail transport to survive.

An Artist in Iron

THERE are other things in fair Devon than luscious cream and russet apples, though, as titles to renown, many will assert that few English counties possess any that are greater. For instance, there is The Devon Smithy.

Mr. J. A. R. Stevenson is the smith and, in a delightful book entitled "The Din of a Smithy," he tells of his adventurings in iron. A long and circuitous route—via the Air Force during the World War, free-lance journalism, job hunting in Canada—led this Harrovian to the forge and anvil.

Unsatisfied with a reporter's task on a London newspaper, he decided to quit Fleet Street and to become a farmer in New Zealand. With that plan in view he took the highly practical step of learning the trade of horseshoeing, then found the occupation so engrossing that he "chucked" the thought of farming in the Antipodes. He would stay at home in England and be a blacksmith.

Once launched on this career, the iron entered Mr. Stevenson's very marrow. Bending low over equine hooves, he glimpsed in the sparks that flew around him fanciful designs fashioned in iron; pictured lacelike traceries spun in that resisting metal. For such a man, naturally, even the ancient and honorable craft of horseshoeing could not confine the irresistible urge to express himself through the medium of iron.

So, today, wayfarers from all over Britain make willing detour to visit the smith and his smithy, the forge snuggling in a wood near the road that runs to Exeter. No longer a shoer of horses, but a master who conjures out of iron fascinating gates of intricate design to decorate stately homes and manor houses up and down the land.

The thoughtful visitor sees, of course, more than iron, shaped by an artist's hand. There is, first, the inspiration gained from mere contact with this triumph over obstacles. But beyond that there is something even finer. In a "white-collar" epoch when so many find small contentment in their occupations there is a mighty object lesson in the contemplation of this modern Devonshire Village Blacksmith who, doffing coat for overalls, found himself—and, incidentally, fame and profit—in the sheer joy of making things of beauty out of stubborn iron.

An Unusual Opportunity

THE plan of Senator James Couzens to deal with America's wandering youth problem by enrolling these unemployed boys in units at Citizens' Military Training Camps has been passed by the Senate and an appropriation of $20,000,000 voted for the undertaking.

Since many plans were brought forward by leading workers in the cause of youth, the plan of Senator Couzens must have appealed as being the most feasible. However, there are objections to the plan which remain. The objection of Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the United States children's bureau, when she decried any move by federal authorities as being too open to publicity which would tend to draw more boys from their own localities and homes, remains valid, and deserves to be considered.

Then, too, one may ask, just what is to constitute the training of these youths? If purely military in character, the training will fall short of what is desired. The discipline of military training will no doubt be invaluable in dealing with these boys, many of whom have been wandering long enough to have acquired the loose philosophy of the tramp. But something more than mere discipline is needed; something more than a mere scheme to tide them over troublous years. There must be a concerted effort to equip them for vocations and careers in the important years that lie ahead.

This training and discipline may be so directed that these boys shall emerge into paths of fixed purpose and achievement, an army of self-reliant and intelligent citizens. It is this consideration that makes of this task an unusual opportunity, rather than a civic or social duty. From this standpoint it appears that much may be accomplished.

Criticizing Congress

FROM the earliest days of the Republic, the American people have considered it their prerogative to criticize Congress. This right has a sound basis, for public discussion is a major factor in popular government. Yet much of the criticism comes more properly under the head of abuse of Congress, rather than discussion of its acts. Occasionally criticism is constructive, but far too much of it is captious and uninformed or merely destructive.

It is inevitable in times like the present, when the public is so eager to see its political and economic problems solved instantly, that criticism of Congress should rise to new proportions. The confusion and difficulties of the present short session, fortunately the last "lame-duck" session, seemed to have loosed all the floodgates of excoriation.

It would be a salutary thing if thoughtful citizens would calmly and objectively consider what's wrong with Congress—why it is so behind with its work in a critical time. Are there reasons other than incompetence for its dilatory attitude and confused purposes? Are there sound explanations for any of its "fiddling"?

It is illuminating when Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland, who himself has frequently protested against congressional inaction, turns upon the congressional critics, not sullenly or on the defensive, but frankly discussing the reasons, as he sees them, for the lack of results in the present session. In his opinion, the major impediments to reasonable legislative promptness and progress are:

The large number of problems confronting Congress; the clash of sectional interests due to the size of the country, the diversity of its interests and the differences in its peoples; "the lack of authoritative leadership in the White House" (a not unnatural complaint from a Democrat and during the interregnum between administrations); the necessity for knowledge of international as well as national questions; obstructive and time-wasting lobbies; selfishness of group interests; and defects of the system itself, particularly the rules of the Senate, the unwieldy size of the House of Representatives, and the necessity of members of both houses bearing in mind the practical question of reëlection.

The Senator unquestionably has put his finger on several of the major difficulties, for some of which the individual Senator or Representative can scarcely be held to blame. He complains that the volume of his mail, and the requests for patronage or other favors which constituents submit, all but overwhelm a man in either house. He has to decide whether to be a legislator or a glorified office boy—"he cannot be both." Senator Tydings admits that "Congress itself is in no small part to blame" for the public attitude toward it, but adds significantly, "The judicial reader must concede that quite often the critic does not enter the controversy with too clean hands."

The difficulties are the difficulties not of Congress alone, but of the American people. They as well as the members of both houses have a duty to help solve them. Former President Coolidge once remarked that if the Senate had a weakness it was largely due to the failure of the people to send men of ability and character to it—that the Senate could not choose its members, but had to work with the men sent to it. A frank understanding of the difficulties and a sincere desire to resolve them and not merely capitalize them for critical purposes are the first steps toward solution.

Hitler Hails Culture

CHANCELLOR HITLER'S appeal to the German people for an opportunity to recreate true German culture—including art, architecture and music—rang far beyond the boundaries of the Fatherland. Likewise that part of his first speech as Chancellor which called for education of German youth in German traditions, not forgetting respect for the old army.

The apprehension, slight though it was, with which some nationals of other countries received Chancellor Hitler's words, is another proof that wars cannot be finished on battlefields. But it is time to forget the connotation that once attached to the word "Kultur." The world has nothing to fear and everything to gain from a renaissance of true cultural effort in Germany or any other country. As for the educating of German youth in respect for the army—whether the world need fear this depends at least in some measure upon what course nations other than Germany intend to take in the next few years.

Nevertheless, many will find a certain incompatibility between Chancellor Hitler's demand for a re-creation of culture and his call for a revival of respect for the old army. A world striving for peace, and at the moment faced with the necessity of proving arbitration mightier than aggression, cannot welcome a return of the military tradition. Nor can it look back upon its experience from 1914 to 1918 without noting how little was accomplished by such great travail.

The German people will not be the only people to anticipate joyfully the possibility of a great cultural movement in the land of Goethe and Wagner. If Chancellor Hitler succeeds in stimulating the interest of his countrymen in constructive achievement, he will have earned gratitude on more than one continent.

An interesting sidelight on Chancellor Hitler's attitude toward culture glows in the record of his own development from a student of the arts into a political leader. It is recorded of Herr Hitler that he once earned a living by sketching and work in water colors, that he gave architecture serious study some years ago, that he plays the piano well and has a better than average acquaintance with opera. It is evident Herr Hitler knows something of the value of culture to the individual as well as to the nation.

One of the absurdities of the war-time period will not soon be forgotten by thinking persons. That was the prohibition of performances in some countries of musical masterpieces written by "enemy" composers. Remembering other absurdities of the war, and that most tragic of all absurdities—the effort to establish justice on the point of a bayonet—the banning of certain composers and artists in belligerent countries serves now only to emphasize one thing. This is that culture is not spread most quickly by armies.

While the world welcomes the prospect of an invigorated culture in Germany, it will hope fervently that those who seek a basis for that culture will lean more toward Beethoven than Bismarck.

Editorial Notes

Balzac's famous house in Passy figures again in the news. For many years it has been maintained as a museum by the Society of the Friends of Honoré de Balzac and the keepers have always shown the curious visitors the secret stairway by which the unsystematic novelist was said to have escaped the frequent visits of his creditors. Now the visitors' fees have fallen off, taxes are overdue, the keepers unpaid, creditors threaten—and the trustees of the society meet only to find the secret stairway of no use at all to them.

Paris makes its public services in part self-supporting during difficult times. A resident giving a social affair can hire a policeman to salute and protect the arriving guests for 16 francs. A fireman with emergency chemicals will spend the evening for 14 francs. It is even possible to have the front of the house made splendid with the presence of glittering Gardes Républicains, but naturally a pair of them costs as much as a flock of policemen or firemen.

New York has been having much discussion over the discrepancy in the styles and patterns of its doughnuts. The holes in them are found to vary from the size of a quill to the size of a silver dollar. Pleas have been made for various standards in the way of weight and measurement, but the most glee has come from a proposal that the State adopt a standard hole around which the doughnut baker may have play for his individual genius.

Mr. Paul D. Cravath makes an interesting point in asking that public support come to the aid of private capital in perpetuating the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York City. Broadcasting has enormously widened the field of popular interest in opera, says Mr. Cravath, and nothing can so make the people appreciate their new culture and entertainment as coming financially to its assistance.

The man who proposed liquidating the international war debts with one cash payment appears to be something of a genius. What other three words can be thought of in these times which would so facilitate the clearing up of any little indebtedness as "one cash payment?"

Diary of an Onlooker in Germany

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

BERLIN

THEY are almost over, the days of proscription of general military training in Germany. Almost over, as well, is the era in which the Reichswehr must drill with wooden artillery and cardboard tanks. Recognition of equality—the right to the same armament that other nations maintain—has dropped the military restrictions of Versailles from the shoulders of the Reich.

Other nations have militias. Germany means to have one too.

Thus it is that the faint echo of two decades ago is heard—the tread of 700,000 pairs of marching feet which once resounded from the Rhine to the Vistula. A militia to Germany means conscription. And in establishing a system of compulsory service, the Government will be faced with the task of readjusting the delicate balance that exists between the army and the people.

How deeply, in the view of German military men, this relationship affects the entire social fabric of the nation, is indicated by the declaration of Gen. Hans von Seeckt that "the most important and deepest encroachment of the peace conditions was the forbidding of general conscription." Writing from retirement, General von Seeckt sees the professional Reichswehr as something completely foreign to the German tradition. Through his part in raising the German army to its present efficiency, which many hold has made it a corps of 100,000 sergeants, he intended to lay the foundation for a reserve of 5,000,000 trained citizens. He outspokenly contends that inculcation of the idea "not only of the duty but the right" to bear arms is one of the most important phases of citizenship education.

Reiteration of this viewpoint, with the emphasis of the position of the man who for the first time combined the Chancellorship and the Ministry of Defense in Germany, has come recently from Gen. Kurt von Schleicher. Indicating that new conditions have made a militia requisite, he declared that he regarded "general conscription as a goal well worth striving to attain." And the talk of return to general conscription has meanwhile busied former chancellors, youth organizations and patriotic organizations.

From the Government standpoint a militia is demanded if Germany is to provide for its own security among surrounding nations which support conscription either in complete or modified form. The Foreign Office recalls General von Schleicher's declaration that Germany would be content to arm itself with "knives and paper shields" if other countries would do likewise. But German diplomatists are not so naïve as to believe that other nations are yet ready for this complete Utopia of disarmament.

On the reading lamp of one of the permanent officials whose voice has often been heard at Geneva, there is a little printed sticker:

> Against one-sided disarmament of Germany.
> For disarmament of all nations.

Yet the idea works both ways. If the French succeed in convincing Europe that a militia is the best basis for uniform armies on the Continent, the Reichswehr ministry will have its own plans ready.

From a domestic standpoint, General von Schleicher is represented as believing that conscription holds the solution to much of the political unrest in Germany. The argument runs like this:

"The allies made a mistake when they took from Germany the right to satisfy the natural military enthusiasm of the youth. This has found its expression in the private armies which parade our streets and complicate our politics. Give these lads a little strict military training and a little strict military discipline and the enthusiasm which now is expressed in a manner dangerous to the state will be turned into constructive channels."

At the immediate moment, this viewpoint has considerable force. Certainly Herr Hitler's 400,000 Brownshirts, the Nationalistic Steel Helmets who can muster nearly 200,000 of some 1,000,000 members at uniformed maneuvers and the Reichsbanner with its claims of an army of some 2,000,000—certainly these would have less to draw on if general conscription gave the Government first call upon the nation's man power.

But this reasoning does not solve the old problem of which came first. Is the expression of military feeling, as the generals declare, the reaction from "suppression" of a "natural" instinct? Or is it not more likely that the military expression is the heritage of a strong army tradition in which conscription played a major rôle?

There is in Germany no complete answer to this question, but an interesting commentary is formed by statements in military publications which normally reflect a viewpoint not far from that held in the Ministry of Defense. They interpret the organized public and private efforts to educate the youth along military lines as far transcending mere physical exercise. It is to stimulate the "Wehrgedanke" and the "Wehrwillen" — words difficult of translation in their full significance — the "thought of national defense" and "the willingness to bear arms." In the military sport programs it is expressly urged that the lads should not "play ping-pong, golf, or ninepins." Such things have nothing to do with training for defense. In their place there is hiking with packsack, map reading and sketching, taking cover, exercises closely simulating the tossing of hand grenades, target practice and training in crawling over open fields in the manner of reconnoitering patrols. All these sports, it is emphasized, must be pervaded by the "constant emphasis" of the "thought of military defense."

It cannot be said that this viewpoint is reprerentative of the German people as a whole. There are, throughout the Reich, large sections which oppose what they declare to be a too expressive militarism. They are apprehensive that this refurbishing of the "brilliant" tradition of the army of two decades ago will lead to departures from the constructive path that the nations began to travel when they turned their backs upon the sad tragedy of 1914.

A difficulty is that this more pacific sentiment is not always as articulate as that which originates in military circles and nationalistic organizations. But an even stronger factor is the influence of the army in domestic politics which leads sections of liberal opinion to advocate conscription.

Events of recent months have disclosed clearly that he who controls the Reichswehr holds one of Germany's major political trumps. A "lieutenant and ten men" may still wield an influence before which party coalitions are at times impotent. And regimental commanders, through complete control of the enlistment, are in a position to weigh carefully the character of their recruits. It is not surprising if an extreme minimum of the Reichswehr members are selected from Socialist and Leftist circles. Military men contend that the effort has been made to keep the army nonpolitical. But the other view was emphasized not long ago by an outstanding liberal editor who declared that the "professional paid army is a state within a state. A militia, recruited from all sections of the people without difference of party and class, is the state itself, the expression of the entire people. Only through such composition is the army to be free from being made the instrument of dictatorship, either in the sense of party or individual control."

The question of a militia will not be limited to diplomatic discussions of the relation of the German Army to the forces of other continental nations. It will have a significant bearing upon future domestic political development. But perhaps most deeply of all the decision will affect the social fabric of the Reich, influencing the balance between military tradition and progress toward peace.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The European Farmer's "Protection"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I can assure Mr. Mez that when I said that France provided an example of a balanced economy, I was merely stating a fact, not driving home a lesson. He has no more fervent supporter than I in hoping that some day or other a real international division of labor will displace the present tendency toward national self-sufficiency.

French energies, now so whole-heartedly devoted to wheat and other cereal growing, might more profitably be turned to those high-priced special cultures in which she has no equal. Her cheeses, poultry, breeding stock, flowers and their perfumes, fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, pâtés and condiments, honeys, jams, and pastries—these are the specialties that she should be encouraged to expand instead of her agriculture. In a well-ordered economic world, her peasantry should not have to spend their time grubbing for wheat, which should come from the Danube and the continental areas.

But the Frenchman, I suppose, would retort, "Find us sufficient markets for these specialities." There's the rub. Or another Frenchman would say, "Self-sufficiency in wheat means security for us." There's another rub. Let us hope that the coming world economic parley will act upon the theory advanced by Mr. Mez.

New York. H. B. ELLISTON.

Movie "Education"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent editorial dealing with the Monitor's survey of effects in foreign countries of American films on the thought and impressions of people, led to the suggestion for some outside control of movie production. Good. It has long been a great wonder that we in the United States should so complacently accept the profferings of profit-minded producers.

So far, the only check which has been put effectively on Hollywood and New York films has been that negative check of diminishing receipts at the box office which has occurred when a community did not like the show. And even that was not clearly revelatory of the public's attitude toward modern melodrama, for, especially in smaller cities and towns, the urge to "go to the show" frequently overweighs the fact that there is nothing offered which particularly attracts. Many are the times we go to the "pictures" with the fervent hope that there'll be a good comedy, which we can stay to see again, in order to take away the taste left by the feature picture!

The articles dealing with impressions created by American films in other countries, might well be true of the impressions left so insidiously on the minds of our own people. Probably the movies are one of the greatest educational forces in the United States today. It may not be apparent that Susie Jones or Henry Smith, high school students, are very much affected by sounds and sights on the silver screen; but ask them if they think it wrong to drink, and they'll tell you, one way or another; but one thing they won't mention—the fact that, if one chooses to imbibe, that there would be no difficulty whatsoever in getting liquor to drink! And who taught them this? Perhaps the newspapers, a little; perhaps observation, a little; but, most emphatically, the movies! It is the producer of motion pictures, who shows no regard for the effect of his product, who is educating us! And most of that education is distressing. We know too many sane, sensible, normal people in our communities, to feel that the conditions depicted in the movies are general.

I believe it true that those productions which emphasize the rightness and value of moral convictions, as opposed to lack of conviction, are eagerly enjoyed by Mr. and Mrs. Public. Even, however, in the pictures we like, there remain elements of lawlessness and overemphasis on sex that plaster an immature sophistication and unbecoming cynicism on many of our Henry Smiths and Susie Joneses.

As a Y. M. C. A. secretary, I have been close enough to boys and young men to understand that a great many of the attitudes and convictions held by these individuals are directly traceable to the influence on their growing minds of our motion pictures. It is, of course, not true that all that influence is deplorable, for youth has intelligence enough to discount much of what is shown them; nevertheless it remains that we are going to the movies for entertainment, and we are getting education. It remains to be seen whether that education is to continue to undermine all our efforts in the schools.

Manchester, N. H. R. H. ABBOTT.

Tariffs and the "Specialty" Theory

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter written by Mr. Tyson V. Anderson and published recently in the Monitor, prompted this reply. Mr. Anderson states, "Tariffs in this country have pointed us in the direction of self-sufficiency."

Viewing the letter as a whole, it would seem that the writer is an advocate of free trade and wishes to prove the economic unsoundness of all tariffs. He has attempted to do this by employing the argument of "specialties." Briefly, this argument is: The United States should abolish its tariff, abandon the production of a diversified line and concentrate on the production of those few items with which we have in the past been able to meet foreign competition. To complete the contention, it must be added that all foreign nations will abandon their tariffs, confine their production to only their specialties, and thus, all of men's requirements would be produced at a minimum cost, competition would be abolished, foreign trade would flourish and all nations would be prosperous.

This "Standard Form" argument in favor of free trade is very smooth and alluring. However, it is purely an economic theory, unsupported by a national premise and incompatible with current business conditions.

Let us abandon theory and enter the laboratory of everyday business. People in general would not welcome such a complete program of specialization. A man who enjoys his profession, such as myself, would refuse to abandon it for another which might be to him pure drudgery. Furthermore, such a plan could not succeed because specialties overlap. That is, several nations would be specialists in the same line. We have this condition today and the condition cannot be overcome, for natural resources primarily control this and several nations have similar resources. Competition is therefore inevitable.

I should like to call attention to the fact that at the peak of our export trade (1927-29), the domestic market consumed 90 per cent of our production. The 10 per cent exported, which at the time seemed so lucrative, has turned out to be a disappointment. We now find that this trade was virtually subsidized by American investors.

Brooklyn, N. Y. DAVID W. BODLE.